# Morning Oregonian.

VOL. 25, NO 7907. PORTLAND, OREGON, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1885. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

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| Sept. 6 Oregon, Saturday | Sept. 5 |
| Sept. 10 Columbia, Wed'y | Sept. 9 |
| Sept. 14 State, Sunday | Sept. 13 |
| Sept. 18 Oregon, Thursday | Sept. 17 |
| Sept. 22 Columbia, Monday | Sept. 21 |
| Sept. 26 State, Friday | Sept. 25 |
| Sept. 30 Oregon, Tuesday | Sept. 29 |
| Oct. 4 Columbia, Saturday | Oct. 3 |

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| 00 P. M. Lebanon | 9:20 P. M. |
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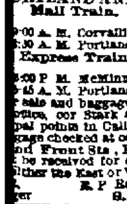

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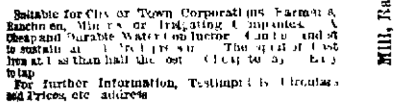

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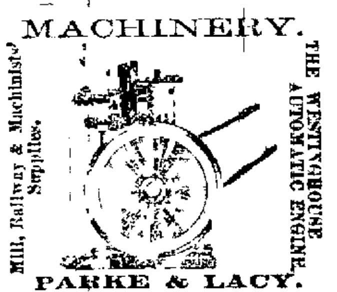

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Men Think

they know all about Mustang Liniment. Few do. Not to know is not to have.

# THE PURITAN WINS.

## The Yankee Yacht Easily Leaves the British Visitor.

## THE RACE ON THE INSIDE COURSE.

A Great Flotilla of Vessels of all Descriptions Witness the Contest—Sporting Events on Land—A Great Horse Race.

OWL'S HEAD (Upper Bay) Sept. 14—The morning opened with an overcast sky, and with a good strong breeze from the south, which had been blowing all night. At 6 o'clock there was a large number of yachts, both of visiting clubs and the New York, Atlantic, Brooklyn and other organizations, at anchor at Bay Ridge and Staten Island. At 9 o'clock the wind had freshened and hauled around to the southwest, giving promise that one of the races so long deferred would be finished to-day.

The judges' boat, the Luckenbach, arrived at the starting point about 10 o'clock, at which time the tide was half flood, running at full strength of four miles an hour.

At 10 o'clock while the Puritan was standing on the port tack over toward the Staten Island shore she hoisted her jib topsail in stops, ready to break out, but the stops did not happen to be strong enough for a puff of wind caught the canvas and blew it out before it was wanted. The jib topsail had to be lowered, and was furled on the bowsprit.

At 10 the Genesta, under mainsail, club topsail and jib, was running free up the bay, giving the Puritan the windward, the boats being about one eighth of a mile apart. The stake boat, covered with flags from top to end of her [illegible] to her topmast head, and down to her [illegible] end, anchored about 200 yards southwest of buoy No. 16. The Puritan off the starboard tack headed for the line in obedience to a [illegible] signal, and the Genesta at once hauled her wind to the same tack and set her staysail.

### THE START.

At 10.30 the Genesta and the Puritan, after sailing about the bay for half an hour, in order to get into position, ranged side by side off Owl's Head, the Puritan to windward as usual. At this moment the bay was alive with tugs and yachts and the white sails were dazzling.

The starting signal was given at 10.31, and instantly the two boats began to move through the water. The Puritan, under all plain sail, was off first, and crossed the line a little ahead of the Genesta. She seemed to move a little the quickest at first, but then the Genesta got a breath of wind and ran up to her rival. Both yachts stood on the short tack to the Long Island shore, and then the Genesta silently whirled about on the long tack to shore. A few seconds later the Puritan went about in pursuit.

### PASSING SANDY HOOK.

The scene presented by the yachts and steamers as they passed Sandy Hook was a notably picturesque one, and the Puritan, with every stitch of canvas spread, led the procession. Behind her came steamers with varied colored flags at their decks, and yachts with white sails. The Genesta followed at the same distance behind also under full sail. She swept along with hardly if any less speed than the Puritan, the red caps of her sailors making them discernible. The wind becoming steady at six miles per hour, the Puritan appeared to gain on her rival. After passing Sandy Hook she had the whole sea to herself and Capt. Crocker evidently meant to see that she kept it. He steered much closer to the wind than did Capt. Carter.

The fleet behind the racers extends from shore to shore, and incoming ships had to lie to outside of the Narrows until the racers and the attendant fleet had passed seaward. The club topsails of the Puritan seem not more than half filled. The Genesta seems to catch more of the favoring breeze, but the Puritan keeps ahead.

### THE RACE BY BULLETINS.

NEW YORK, Sept. 14—9.30 A. M. Prospects that the Puritan and Genesta will be able to have to-day their race for the American cup over the inside or New York yacht club course are quite favorable. The signal office at Sandy Hook reports at this hour a thirteen knot breeze from the southwest, with probability of continuance throughout the day.

10 A. M.—The Genesta and Puritan have just left their anchorage under sail and are proceeding to the starting point off Owl's Head.

10.35 A. M.—The Genesta and Puritan have begun the race. They crossed the line at 10.34 A. M.

10.50 A. M.—The boats have started on port tack, the Puritan securing an advantage of half an length. After ten minutes' run in on the Long Island shore, both boats almost simultaneously put about for the Narrows, the Puritan still leading.

11.10 A. M.—The Puritan is now going around the Narrows, leading the Genesta by half a mile. The shores of Long Island and Staten Island are crowded with people and boats of every description follow in the wake of the contesting yachts.

11.40 A. M. Both yachts are becalmed off buoy 18. The wind is setting in from the south east and light. At Sandy Hook, however, the wind is blowing a twelve-knot breeze.

Noon. The yachts are heading south on a port tack. The wind is southwest and only three miles an hour. The Puritan leads the Genesta about a quarter of a mile.

At 12.07 the Puritan on the port tack led the Genesta by nearly a mile. The Genesta at this time was tacking to port also.

At 12.40 the Genesta went about and the Puritan continued her port tack.

At 12.49 wind was light from the west and is going down.

1 P. M.—A breeze is coming up from the south-southwest. The yachts have felt it, both of which are on the port tack. The Genesta keeps nearly two miles astern the Puritan. The race to-day is over the inside course of the New York yacht club. The course is down through the Narrows, across the lower bay, around buoy No. 10 on the southwest spit, leaving that buoy on the port hand. Thence to the southward of buoy No. 8 and to the northward of buoy No. 5 on the point of the Hook, out around the Sandy Hook lightship and home over the same course, finishing just outside the Narrows.

1.30 P. M. The Puritan rounded the buoy at southwest spit at 1.20 P. M., the Genesta at 1.[illegible] P. M. Both yachts are now driving for Sandy Hook point and friends of the Puritan think the Genesta is getting uncomfortably close.

2.05 P. M.—The Puritan passed Scotland lightship at 1.57, the Genesta at 2.01½.

### THE TURN.

2.20 P. M.—The Puritan turned the stake boat at 2.10. The Genesta turned at 2.20 P. M.

2.40 P. M.—The Puritan passed Scotland lightship homeward bound, at 2.23, the Genesta at [illegible].

1.15 P. M.—The Puritan is four minutes ahead. Wind nine miles an hour, and south southwest. The Puritan is well windward and holds her advantage. She is now outside of Sandy Hook.

2 P. M.—The Genesta after rounding the spit sent up her balloon topsail and rapidly reduced the distance between herself and the Puritan. The latter also sent up her balloon topsail. The Puritan passed the observatory opposite Sandy Hook buoy No. [illegible] at 1.32 under a cloud of canvas. An iron steamboat interfered somewhat with the wind of the Genesta.

3.15 P. M.—The Puritan and Genesta are on port tack. The Puritan keeps her position to windward and it looks as though the Puritan went too far to windward in rounding the lightship and consequently lost considerable ground. The Genesta is overhauling her rival more rapidly than on the outward course. Both yachts are doing good work. The fleet of steamers and yachts are all homeward bound.

3.35 P. M.—The Puritan went about on port tack at 3.30, reaching in toward the New Jersey shore. The yachts were then off the hospital ship. The Puritan at 3.33 rounded southwest spit and Genesta at 3.42.

### THE PURITAN WINS.

3.50 P. M.—The Puritan leads by one mile. The Genesta has just set her spinnaker.

SANDY HOOK, 4 P. M.—The Puritan passed an imaginary line drawn from here towards Prince's bay 6 minutes and 8 seconds ahead of the Genesta.

4.05 P. M.—The Puritan has just passed the hospital ship. The Genesta is away astern. The Puritan in passing here was half a mile ahead of the Genesta. After passing the Hook each yacht was in turn delayed by a strong ebb tide, which sets in with force at this point. The tide proved more serious to the Genesta than to the Puritan. The latter, however, recovered lost ground and even gained a little before reaching the southwest spit buoy.

4.50 P. M.—The Puritan wins the race, crossing the winning line at 4.28¾. The Genesta crossed the line at 4.44½.

### SUMMARY.

NEW YORK, Sept. 14.—In the thirty-eight mile race over the New York yacht club course to-day, the Puritan defeated the Genesta sixteen minutes and nineteen seconds, corrected time, or sixteen minutes and forty-seven seconds actual time. The wind was extremely light from the start to Sandy Hook, going out, and from there to the finish coming in. From the Hook to the light ship and back there was a good eight knot breeze. The tide was at flood during the first half race and at ebb coming home. The largest fleet of steamers ever assembled in New York harbor for a similar sight accompanied the yachts over the entire course. The scene at the finish was one of the grandest ever witnessed. Both yachts were saluted by every vessel and gun from Fort Wadsworth, Staten Island.

Owing to the cracking of the the iron cap of the Genesta's mainmast the outside race is postponed until Wednesday.

## AN INTERESTING ACCOUNT.

The Race Reviewed from Start to Finish—How the Puritan Won

NEW YORK, Sept. 14—At last the representative yachts of England and America, the centerboard sloop Puritan and the keel cutter Genesta, have met and fought one round in the marine battle which is to decide the ownership of that precious trophy, the America's cup. In a race of thirty-eight miles over the inside course of the New York yacht club to-day, in extremely light weather, the centerboard defeated the cutter 16 minutes and 47 seconds actual time, or, with the 28 seconds time allowed the cutter by the Puritan, 16 minutes and 19 seconds corrected time. The course was from an imaginary line between buoy 18, off Owl's Head, and the committee boat, anchored an eighth of a mile westward, and around buoys 10 and 8½ in the lower bay, thence to and around Sandy Hook lightship and return to a finish off buoy 15, an eighth of a mile south of Wadsworth. The wind at the start was light from the south by west, which made a dead beat to the first mark. From here to the lightship the wind freshened and permitted the yachts to start sheets at intervals. From the outer mark back to buoy 5 off Sandy Hook, the wind was about four points free. Two tacks were made from the horse shoe to weather buoy 10, and from there to the finish the wind was well on the port quarter.

An analysis of the race shows that in windward work to buoy ten the Puritan beat the Genesta [illegible] minutes and [illegible] seconds. From there to the lightship [illegible] minute and 15 seconds, and from the start to the lightship 4 minutes and 10 seconds. From buoy 5 off the point of Sandy Hook, to the lightship, about eight miles in a fresh breeze with free sails [illegible] the water, the Puritan only gained [illegible] seconds on the Genesta, and only [illegible] seconds in the same distance coming back to buoy 5. In the entire run from the outer mark to the finish the Puritan beat [illegible] minute and [illegible] seconds.

### CROWDS OF SIGHT-SEERS.

Long before 10 o'clock this morning the upper bay was dotted with pleasure craft under weigh and heading for the starting point in the great contest which all felt would be made at last. [illegible] was thronged with people eager to get on board the more steamers Cygnus, Syracuse and Taurus, while at West Thirty-second street, pier 8 North river, and Jewell's wharf Brooklyn, the great three-deck steamers Grand Republic and Columbia, with scores of gay flags flying took on board hundreds of passengers to see the race. The decks of the steamers [illegible], Sylvan Dell, Sylvan Grove, Albertina, Thomas Morgan, H. T. Hay, Laura M. Starin, Old Dominion, Richmond and many other smaller boats were also well filled with spectators.

The steamer Taurus was chartered by the New York yacht club for its guests, the William Fletcher by the Seawanhaka yacht club, the Joseph Stickney by the Larchmont yacht club and the [illegible] by the produce exchange club. Many other boats were paid good prices to convey enthusiastic admirers of the yachts over the course.

The very light breeze from the southward rippled the waters of the bay when the judges' boat, Luckenbach, having on board the regatta committee, J. F. Tams and Charles Stebbins, with representatives of [illegible] Lawrence, Daniel Appleton, the secretary of the Eastern yacht club, John Harvey, the cutter yacht designer, S. T. Planchett and other prominent yacht men arrived at Tompkinsville at 9.40, where Mr. Wm. Krebs, representing the New York yacht club on the Genesta, and Mr. Louis Bayard, of the N. Y. Y. C. were taken on board.

### AT THE STARTING POINT.

Both the Genesta and the Puritan had already tripped their anchors, and were standing out on the starboard tack for midchannel. Handsome indeed did these twin ocean gladiators look, as they slipped along over the almost glassy surface of the bay, wooing the wind aloft with their snowy white club topsails gleaming in the morning sunlight. Mr. Forbes and his muscular crew, augmented by Mate Richman and three sailors from the schooner yacht Grayling, looked confident and earnest, while Sir Richard Sutton, Capt. Carter and his white jacketed tars appeared slightly uneasy when they saw the light weather.

A long blast of the whistle at 10.15 on the judges' boat, echoing among the hights of Staten Island was the preparatory signal. At that time Jay Gould's steam yacht Atalanta, the Corsair, Stranger, Rodna, Viola, Magnolia, [illegible], Vision, Electra, Wanda and Sentinel with all the above-named passengers, and about fifty tugs, had gathered to the north and east of the starting line. The Genesta and the Puritan were lying to within 300 yards of the judges' boat. The tide was running strong flood. When the signal was given at 10.30 both yachts came down for the line almost together. The Puritan was to windward, and crossed first, at 10:32:02, with the Genesta two seconds later. The beam limit was 10.32. Both yachts were handicapping, their official time being 10.34.

### THE FIRST TACK.

Standing across to the Long Island shore they both tacked close under Owl's Head at 10.35. The Genesta, "feeling" the puff which struck her just as she pulled away on the Hook tack, shot ahead of the Puritan, but the gain was only momentary, for when both tacked three minutes later the Genesta was [illegible] yards [illegible] the Puritan's wake.

As the rival craft passed through the Narrows hundreds of spectators standing on the high, sloping green bluffs cheered the contestants on. The Puritan, catching a puff of wind, passed out first, while the Genesta lay almost motionless under the lee of the fort. When she finally got a breeze the Puritan was nearly a mile ahead, tacking to the westward.

At 12.08 the Puritan reached the quarantine anchorage. The wind was very light, and neither yacht made much speed against the tide. When both went about at 12.22, the Puritan to port and the Genesta to starboard, the former was fully a half mile to windward. After five tedious stretches to windward buoy 10 was weathered and rounded, as follows: Puritan, 1.16.22; Genesta, 1.19.25. They were here saluted by attendant steamers. The Puritan passed buoy 5 at 1.32, and started her sheets for the lightship. The Genesta passed the buoy at 1.36. Both were carrying the same sail—mainsail, club topsail, fore staysail, jib and jib topsail.

### THE MOST EXCITING PART.

From here to the "outer mark" was the most exciting part of the contest. Traveling at a ten knot rate, in a fresh breeze, and leaning till their lee rails were "awash," they made a pretty picture. Quite a heavy swell came rolling in from the eastward, and soon their crests were covered with white caps, while the immense flotilla of steamers, supplemented every moment by others from the city, chased each other at full speed for the lightship, to witness the turn, which was made by the yachts as follows: Puritan, 2 hours 14 minutes 34 seconds; Genesta, 2 hours 1[illegible] minutes 16 seconds. Both were given a perfect ovation of applause from steam whistles, guns and hundreds of throats as they luffed grandly round the mark and kept away with sheets started for a point off Sandy Hook. The Puritan held her lead well, and both, with booms off to starboard, came to the westward like race horses, only to strike into a calm streak and a head wind off the Hook. The Puritan went about at 3.24, and stood into the Horse Shoe for three minutes, when she was able to weather buoys 1½ and 10. The Genesta made the same tacks later, and both rounded buoy 10 as follows: Puritan, 3:28:05; Genesta, 3:46:05. Setting her balloon jib topsail at once, and starting her sheet broad off to starboard she soon increased her lead on the Genesta, although both had to stem the ebb tide in the light air. The Genesta's spinnaker was sent out to port in one and one-half minutes after rounding the buoy, and the Puritan's spinnaker boom was lowered, but the sail was not set. She crossed the finish line at 4.38.05, amid the wildest enthusiasm, the steamers that blockaded the channels for miles to the southward closing up around and making a veritable pandemonium. The steam whistles blew for fully five minutes.

The Genesta arrived at 4.54.52, and was greeted with a similar reception.

### AFTER THE RACES.

As the yachts passed in by Fort Wadsworth a gun from the fort was fired in salute of each, and when the yachts came alongside of each other the crew of the Genesta, standing at the rail facing the Puritan's crew, gave three rousing cheers, led by Sir Richard Sutton, for the winning yacht. Mr. Forbes, waving his cap in the air, led his crew in three times three for the Englishman.

Mr. Tams, of the committee, in an interview after the race, said: "I am satisfied that the Puritan has fairly outsailed the Genesta, but think, when they meet in a good breeze it will be nip and tuck."

Mr. Forbes, Gen. Paine and Mr. Burgess are all satisfied with the result, and are ready to try it again on Wednesday, when the outside course will be sailed, the breaking of the Genesta's main cap preventing a race to-morrow.

Capt. Joe Ellsworth said to-night: "The Englishman is a mighty smooth boat and may win yet. We have sailed our best race in smooth water."

The following table gives the official result of the race:

PURITAN.

[illegible]

GENESTA.

[illegible]

## A GREAT RACE.

The Kansas City Horse Freeland Carries Away the Honors at Brighton Beach

NEW YORK, Sept. 14—There were 12,000 admission tickets paid for at the entrance to the Brighton beach race track to-day, and the complete course numbered many more, who bought tickets before coming on the course. They all came down to see who would win the big race of the year and which proved itself on its own intrinsic merits, the greatest race ever run under the same conditions. The stables at the track were closed at 3.20 A. M., and [illegible] protected the stable of each favorite. The excitement was intense during the afternoon, and when Freeland won, putting Corrigan's Kansas City, Mo., colors of green and white in the front and the places, such cheers rang out as [illegible]. It was a splendidly run race.

### SUMMARY.

First race, for maiden two-year olds, three-quarters mile—Biscuit won by a length, Bonnie S. second, Kelton third; time, 1.1[illegible].

Second race, for non winners, one mile—Freeze-out won by a neck, Punka second, Joe Murray third; time, 1.4[illegible].

### THE EVENT OF THE SEASON.

Third race—Sweepstakes of $500 each, with $3000 added, of which $500 was to first, $1100 to second and $1000 to third. One and a quarter miles; starters: Miss Woodford, Freeland, Monogram, Biersan, Dwyers' Richmond and Modesty. It was the east against the west and south. Dwyers having Miss Woodford and Richmond against Ed. Corrigan's Freeland and Modesty, while R. C. Pate came in with Monogram, and Green Morris with Biersan. It was a great sixtette.

Pools were tumultuous, ranging up and down each time with a tremendous crowd surging in and out. Dwyers' Miss Woodford and Richmond sold for $1100, Corrigan's pair, Freeland and Modesty, $1000, Biersan $125, and Monogram $[illegible].

McLaughlin was upon Miss Woodford, Isaac Murphy on Freeland, Fitzpatrick on Monogram, Hayward on Biersan, carrying four pounds extra, Potter on Richmond, and Haylock on Modesty. It is said this is all the real talent in the jockey line that can be got together in America.

### THE START AND THE FINISH.

There was a really good go. Monogram, Richmond, Biersan and Miss Woodford bunched in the start, with Freeland and Modesty laying close up. When they went past the stand Richmond led, with Biersan and Monogram like a team, Freeland being still quiet. In the back stretch Richmond and Biersan ran neck and neck, and, as they turned the corner stable on the north side, Murphy moved Freeland up and challenged Miss Woodford, but as in similar contests at Monmouth park this season she could not respond, and Murphy sat still, confident of winning at the finish. Biersan made an effort now, under the splendid riding of Hayward, who got him in front, but could not or would not come under the whip and fell back, giving Modesty the best of the inside. This was just what Haylock wanted, for he pushed the pretty chestnut for all it was worth. Now McLaughlin's tactics came into play and getting on the outside he made a rally for the lead with Miss Woodford and held it for about half a furlong, but Murphy simply urged Freeland, and with the greatest ease he went in winner by three lengths, Miss Woodford second, two lengths ahead of Modesty; time, 2.08. Mutuals paid $121[illegible]. Money to winner, clear of all, $[illegible].

Fourth race, seven-eighths of a mile—[illegible] won by two lengths, Pericles second, King [illegible] third; time, 1.2[illegible].

Fifth race, maiden four-year-olds and upwards, selling race, three-quarters of a mile—Sir Garnet won by a length, Rushbrook second, James Mack third; time, 1.17¼.

## SPORTING NOTES.

### THE LOUISVILLE RACES.

LEXINGTON, Sept. 14—A heavy rain yesterday and last night left the track bad. The weather to-day was delightful and the attendance good for opening day.

Mile and a sixteenth—Mr. Dealer won, Berlin second, [illegible] third; time, 2.0[illegible]. Mutuals paid $[illegible].

Mile and a half—[illegible] won, [illegible] Spaulding third; time, [illegible]. Mutuals paid [illegible].

[illegible]—[illegible] won, Annie Woodcock second, [illegible] third; time, [illegible]. Mutuals paid [illegible].

Extra race, five-eighths mile, two-year-olds—Sir Joseph won, Grimald second, Scottie third; time, 1.05¼. Mutuals paid $4 20.

### THE CALIFORNIAN'S EXCUSE.

DALLAS, Texas, Sept. 14—The defeated California pugilist in yesterday's fight, whose real name is Wm. Ross, says he is confident he would have whipped McGregor, he "had," out of shape, if his seconds had not doped him with poor whisky at the end of the second round. He expresses a willingness to meet the "kid" in the ring within a month, for any amount up to $1000. Ross' friends say he was poorly trained for the fight, and profess a readiness to back him with the necessary amount of money.

### McCAFFERY CHALLENGES RYAN AND SULLIVAN.

NEW YORK, Sept. 14—Dominick McCaffery and Billy O'Brien, his backer, called at the *World* office to-night and left deposits of $250 for a match of six rounds, Queensberry rules, with Paddy Ryan, and $500 for a bare knuckle fight with Sullivan for the championship. McCaffery wants to fight Ryan with one-ounce gloves for $1000 a side, and Sullivan for $2500 a side. He wants to meet Ryan at Chester park, Cincinnati.

### SULLIVAN FINED ONE DOLLAR.

CLEVELAND, O., Sept. 14—This afternoon at 4 o'clock John L. Sullivan, through his attorney, Jay L. Athey, pleaded guilty to having engaged in a game of baseball on Sunday at Brooklyn park, and was fined $1 and costs, amounting in all to $15.00. Athey paid the amount. Sullivan received $500 for his work on Sunday.

### BASEBALL.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 14—Chicago 6, St. Louis [illegible].

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 14—Athletic 3, Cincinnati [illegible].

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**Discouraging Science**

Baltimore American

As there is some doubt as to the nature of the newly discovered star, it ought to be called the mugwump.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla is highly concentrated and the most economical blood purifier that can be used.

# FOREIGN DISPATCHES

## Doubts Expressed as to the Sanity of Editor Stead.

## MARKED ABATEMENT OF CHOLERA

A Desperate Battle in Peru—Cacerist Troops Attack Government Forces and a Fearful Massacre Follows—Old World Notes.

NEW YORK, Sept. 14—The *Herald* correspondent interviewed Mr. Stead, who in a long, rambling statement said: "Those who know nothing about me are naturally misrepresenting my action. This is no new craze with me. I have been writing and thinking of this matter for quite fourteen years. It has been one of the dearest desires of my life to write another 'Uncle Tom's Cabin' about this white slavery, and I have long been urging action upon public men of my acquaintance. I am most anxious that you should understand the absolute and crying need which impelled me in this agitation. Nothing was being done. The law was inadequate, legislation inert, the press silent, the magistracy corrupt, and when I convinced myself that nothing could be hoped for from any of them one course only lay before me, and I was determined to go straight to the masses and prove that the iniquities I denounced did indeed exist, by doing myself all I had asserted it was possible to do."

Stead's attitude remains somewhat mysterious, but he will not attempt to disprove the charge of abduction made against him, and will go to prison content, if by so doing the cause he advocates is furthered.

"I have little to say," said he, "except as to my own feelings with regard to the case. Those people, Poland and the rest, fancy they have crushed me, but they have not. I succeeded in my purpose beyond all I could have hoped for and whether I am sent to jail or not I consider myself at this moment the most enviable man in England."

### HIS SANITY QUESTIONED.

NEW YORK, Sept. 14—The *Tribune's* London cablegram says: The Armstrong case is proving most disastrous to the *Pall Mall Gazette* and the Salvation Army. Stead's credulity is universally held as establishing his utter unfitness to conduct a newspaper, and decent people have no sympathy for him, because his method of securing reform flooded London with gutter literature and his stooping to associate with a wretch like Mrs. Jarrett, who so grossly deceived him, induces many to question the man's sanity. The feeling which his trial is developing against the Salvationists may not unlikely lead to outbursts of violence against Gen. Booth's army.

### THE EXAMINATION.

LONDON, Sept. 14—The testimony of Mrs. Broughton, in the Armstrong abduction case was finished this afternoon. The magistrate frequently told Stead that his questions were irrelevant. Mr. Stead smiled complacently whenever he thought he had scored a point. The evidence of Mrs. Broughton however was not materially shaken. Mrs. Armstrong was the next witness and testified that she had objected to her daughter entering service because she required her at home.

## A DESPERATE BATTLE IN PERU.

Government Forces at Canta Attacked by Cacerists and Completely Routed.

PANAMA, Sept. 14—The latest advices from Lima give the details of a battle at Canta on the 16th ult. On the morning of that day a detachment of government troops occupying the town of Canta, sixty miles from Lima, in a valley running parallel to that of the Rimac, was surprised by a division of General Caceres's army, and after a sharp action of several hours was forced to fly in disorder. The government troops operating against Canta were 250 men of the line, with one gatling gun, fifty cavalrymen and fifty mounted gendarmes, the whole force being commanded by Col. Torres. Canta had been occupied for several days, the Montoneros or irregular forces, retiring at the approach of the detachment.

On Friday evening news arrived of the approach of a considerable division of the enemy, and upon Col. Bustamente's advice it was decided to defend the town. On Saturday at 7 A. M. the hills inclosing Canta were occupied by the enemy, apparently 1500 or 2000 strong, with about 100 cavalry. The latter were stationed at the outlets of the valley toward the coast and interior, so that from the first the government forces were effectually corraled. Col. Torres had placed his men in the barracks, situated in the principal square of the town, having also small outlying squads behind some of the walls in the suburbs.

### CACERES OPENS THE BATTLE.

Caceres's artillery, four small field pieces, opened fire from a hill at Huyachallani at half past 7, and in a few moments the firing became general. The enemy descended the hills and attempted to enter the town, but were repeatedly driven back.

For two hours the positions of the combatants were unaltered, the fire being all the time very heavy. At midday the defenders of the place began to slacken their fire, for their ammunition was rapidly becoming exhausted, and for an hour they received, without reply, the volleys of the attacking party.

At 2 o'clock a desperate attempt was made to drive the rebels from the town, which they had then entered at the point of the bayonet. This failed and then the defeat was accomplished. The fight was hand to hand in the streets, no quarter being given, and the most dreadful scenes of carnage occurred. Houses where some of the defeated soldiers had taken refuge were broken open, and all found within were murdered, without distinction of age, sex or character, and then were burned.

A few of the most determined of the government cavalrymen, headed by Col. Peschas, cut their way through their opponents and made good their escape. Col. Bustamente, to whose counsel the defeat was due, seeing that all was lost blew his brains out on the field of action. Col. Torres escaped early in the fight, and the government has named another officer to command the defeated forces. Of 500 or 600 men engaged on the government side probably 200 escaped by flying to the mountains. They are still coming in in parties of two or three. Very few prisoners were taken for it has been stated no quarter was given.

### THE VICTORS.

The Cacerists were commanded by Col. Morales Bermudas, and it is stated that Caceres, with his staff, arrived at Canta the day after the battle.

The losses of the revolutionary forces are not known. From the fact that the Cagamarie battalion was decidedly the finest in the government service, partisans of Caceres here are jubilant over his success. The 5000 soldiers in the garrison at Lima are not at all affected by the reverse, and their officers are confident of their loyalty in case of an attack on the city.

Energetic precautionary measures are being taken. Church towers are occupied at night by detachments of riflemen, and the prefect has a notice offering a reward of from 50 to 1000 silver soles to any one who may announce the existence of conspiracies or aid the police in their efforts. The government force has been withdrawn from Chosica and is now stationed at Santa Clara, fifteen miles nearer to Lima. Nothing positive is known regarding the whereabouts of Caceres.

## ENGLAND.

### MARK LANE REVIEW.

LONDON, Sept. 14—The *Mark Lane Express*, in its weekly review of the British grain trade, says: Storms and gales during the past week badly damaged outstanding crops. The rainfall was heavy. Sales of English wheat during the past week were 57,112 quarters, at 31s 1d, against 58,0[illegible]2 quarters, at 34s, during the corresponding week last year. Foreign wheats are firmer, without any increase in demand. There is more animation in the off coast trade, and prices advanced accordingly 6d. There were eleven arrivals, ten cargoes were sold and eight were withdrawn, while nine remained. To-day's market was disappointing. Sellers were asking an increase, but buyers won't respond. Flour is steadier, corn is firmer, barley is quiet and oats are lifeless.

### A COMPLIMENT TO JUDGE WAITE.

LONDON, Sept. 14—The *Times* to-day says: "The statement will be read with interest that we have the presence of the chief justice of the United States among us. It is regretted, though, that the time of year prevents concerted action respecting his visit being taken on the part of the different inns of court. The legal profession, however, will extend Chief Justice Waite that cordial reception given by Americans to Lord Coleridge on the occasion of the latter's visit to the United States, but it is fitting that the presence of a judge yet more eminent in position than Lord Coleridge should be known and recognized by us."

### LONDON WOOL SALES.

LONDON, Sept. 14. At the wool sales to-day 11,400 bales, chiefly New Zealand and Sydney were disposed of. The market was steady. At Friday's sales Sydney greasy sold at 3¼d@10½d, Port Phillips, scoured, 6d@1s, greasy, 3½d@1s 4d, Adelaide, scoured, 3½d@1s 3d, greasy, 2d @ 5½d. Tasmania, scoured, [illegible]d@1s 4d. The other sales were made at previous prices. Last week's sales included 250 bales for the United States.

### THE CHANCES OF WAR.

LONDON, Sept. 14—The *Daily News*, referring to the Genesta's heavy bowsprits, says: "Such things are among the chances of war, and must be accepted. The good humor of the losers, though, may fairly tempt the exultation of the winners."

### GERMAN BARK WRECKED.

LONDON, Sept. 14—The German bark Ferdinand Bremen, Capt. Marohan, from Darien, July 15, for Dundee, is believed to be wrecked at Bell Rock, near Arbroath, Scotland. Signals from the lighthouse indicate that part of the crew are safe.

### REDUCTION OF TELEGRAPH RATES.

LONDON, Sept. 14—Cable companies have reduced the rate from England to Australia to 9s 5d per word for ordinary messages, and 2s 6d for press messages, and to Bombay and Madras 3s 6d per word for business messages.

## EUROPEAN POLITICS.

### THE GERMAN NAVY ACTIVE.

BERLIN, Sept. 14—The German cruising squadron which has returned to Kiel, is under orders to refit for the north Atlantic, under Commodore [illegible] and Prince Henry, of Prussia. The admiralty has postponed the usual discharge of the naval reserves. There are also other signs of activity in the navy. The squadron will take supplies for six months, and be ready for immediate use. All ironclads on foreign stations have been ordered by telegraph to prepare for any emergency. The German squadron at Zanzibar has been ordered to get ready to sail for the Mediterranean.

### AN OFFICIAL REPORT TO BE MADE.

MADRID, Sept. 14—Admiral [illegible] has issued a circular to officers of the navy instructing them to tell their men that the government has asked for an official report from Manila, which it says will doubtless dispel the cloud over the conduct of their brother officers at Yap.

### DID NOT INTEND TO OFFEND.

MADRID, Sept. 14—Gen. Salamanca declared says he had no intention of offending Germany in giving up his decoration of the order of the Red Eagle which had been conferred upon him by the Emperor William.

### HOSTILITIES RESUMED.

LONDON, Sept. 14—Advices from Tamatav say that the Italian consul having failed in his mediation between the Hovas and French the latter are resuming hostilities and have bombarded [illegible].

### THE AFGHAN COMMISSION.

LONDON, Sept. 14—The new Russo-Afghan frontier commission will meet at Zulficar in November next. It is estimated it will not conclude its labors until August, 1886.

### ENGLAND WILL DEMAND A SHARE.

LONDON, Sept. 14. In the event of Germany persisting in claiming the Carolines, England, mindful of her rejection of Spain's claims in 1875, will claim equal rights with Germany.

## THE CHOLERA EPIDEMIC.

### A MARKED ABATEMENT.

MADRID, Sept. 14—Reports of cholera for the week ending last night show that the disease is stationary in the province of Santa Andres, and in all the other infected provinces there has been a steady decrease. A fair showing in regard to the latter assertion is taken from the province of Granada. Yesterday there were only seventy two cases of cholera and twenty-five deaths reported in that province while on Sunday there were 334 new cases and forty-two deaths reported. Te Deums were generally sung in the churches throughout Spain yesterday. The official number of deaths reported yesterday for the whole of Spain was 337.

### ABATING AT TOULON.

TOULON, Sept. 14—Not a single death from cholera was reported here last night. Shops are reopening and refugees are returning to the city. There are only seventy-one cases of cholera at present under treatment.

### SUNDAY'S RECORD.

MADRID, Sept. 14—One thousand and sixteen new cases of cholera and 62[illegible] deaths were reported yesterday throughout Spain.

## SOUTH AMERICA.

### NEWS FROM PANAMA.

PANAMA, Sept. 14. Benjamin Ruiz, Charles Abrahams, and another of Prestan's lieutenants, have been captured and placed in prison here.

An extra number of the *Official Gazette* has been published by order of General Montago, announcing the complete subjection of the rebels, and restoration of peace throughout the republic.

The *Star and Herald* says: We shall see in the month of October the first section of the Panama canal opened in its full length, breadth and depth. The first section will comprise a water way from Colon to near Tiger hill, a distance of twelve kilometres.

## ASIA.

### A NEW KING FOR ANNAM.

PARIS, Sept. 14—Gen. DeCourcy, commanding the French troops in Annam, telegraphs to-day to the minister of war that Chan Nong has been proclaimed new king of Annam, and entered the royal palace to-day. A salute was fired in honor of the event, and the Annamite flag has been hoisted over the palace, and the various public buildings. Chan Nong will be crowned [illegible]. There is much mortality among the natives owing to the prevalence of [illegible].

## ITALY.

### STARTED FOR HOME.

ROME, Sept. 14—The Roman Catholic clergy of Fort Wayne, Ind., St. Augustine, Fla., and Cleveland, Ohio, have started for home.

### REPORTED MASSACRED.

ROME, Sept. 14—It is reported here that members of the Massare expedition to Central Africa have been massacred.

## GERMANY.

### DEATH OF A POLITICIAN AND COMPOSER.

BERLIN, Sept. 14—Herr Bitters, former Prussian minister of finance, and author of numerous musical works, died suddenly to-day.

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**The Spoilsman's Question Book.**

Albany Argus.

"What is a well deserved holiday?"

"Our administration enjoys a month in the mountains fishing."

"Correct. Next boy. What is junketing?"

"Any member of the opposite administration attending the funeral of his old father."

"That's right. Now, what is a statesman?"

"The gentleman who runs our caucus in Ward Four."

"Yes. And what is a pothouse politician?"

"The heeler nominated for president by the other party."

"Right you are. What is the pean of victory?"

"Three cheers for our candidate."

"And what is a hideous howl from a score of drunken throats?"

"Three cheers for the other candidate."

"What is meant by the millions of free hearts and honest hands upon which rest the hopes and destinies of the republic?"

"Us."

"And to whom does the grovelling horde of blatant demagogues that wallow in a fœtid cesspool of festering corruption refer?"

"Them."

"Correct all around. To-morrow bring your Blue Book to school with you and we'll pick out what is good for you."

REDDING'S RUSSIA SALVE is an invaluable dressing for Cuts, Burns, Flesh Wounds, etc.

# THE EAST.

## Mahone Tries to Horsewhip two Young Men.

### BUT IS CAUGHT BY THE BEARD.

Hoadly Replies to Sherman's Speech—Three Men Arrested for Scuttling a Ship to Secure the Insurance—A Day's Record.

NEW YORK, Sept. 14.—A *Times* special from Petersburg, Va., says: United States Senator Wm. Mahone figured in an attempt to cowhide two young society gentlemen of this city. Facts regarding the affair are furnished by one of the gentlemen attacked by Mahone. The senator's son, Butler, has many friends among the younger democrats of the city, and is identified with them socially. Of late the young man, so the senator thought, has been indulging in harmless dissipation, and the senator concluded that Butler's democratic associates were the cause of his delinquencies. With this conviction uppermost in his mind, Mahone came down town this afternoon armed with a horsewhip and determined to wreak vengeance upon his son's associates. The senator was accompanied on this warlike mission by Capt. Asa Rogers. He found his son Butler in company with Alexander Donnan, Jr., and Thomas Hunter, the three young gentlemen being in a group near a clubhouse. As soon as the senator saw the young gentlemen he walked at once among them, and without explanation grossly insulted Hunter, taxing him with being the author of Butler's dissipation. Hunter did not resent the imputation, and then Donnan, who turned toward the senator, was met by a storm of abusive epithets from the irate senator. The attack was accompanied by a string of profanity. The senator also menaced Donnan with his whip, and accompanied the menace with the remark that he intended to cowhide him within an inch of his life.

TACKLED THE WRONG MAN.

Donnan, who is a very plucky, but quiet young man, at once supposed the senator was further armed. He therefore produced a pen knife from his pocket, rushed upon the senator, caught him by the beard, and holding the knife dangerously near his face, defied him to utter another word or make any motion with his whip. The two men confronted each other for a moment only. Had Senator Mahone moved he would probably have been stabbed, but before the affair was allowed to culminate Capt. Rogers stepped between the two men and avoided what promised to be a sanguinary encounter. Mahone was at once led off, and High Constable Minetree prevented Donnan from prosecuting the matter further.

THE REIGNING SENSATION.

The *Sun's* Petersburg, Va., special says of the Mahone exploit: "It has been the reigning sensation here and the topic of discussion by various excited groups. Butler Mahone is his father's favorite son, and his shortcomings have always been overlooked and sometimes defended by the senator. While the senator has been for four or five years past entirely ostracised socially, in this as well as other cities of the state, the sentence of exclusion has not been so severely extended to his son in this city, and Butler frequently visited at houses here in which his father would not be admitted. Indeed, the young man's former playmates stood by him manfully in this respect, contending that the odium that attached to his father should not be applied to the son. The result of this affair will be to render the elder Mahone still more unpopular. People are very much wrought up about it."

SENATOR PUGH ON THE SILVER QUESTION.

NEW YORK, Sept. 14.—The *Tribune* says Senator Pugh of Alabama, while chatting with a reporter, was asked if the South favored silver coinage. He replied: "The great and overwhelming sentiment of the South is certainly in favor of silver. There is sporadic opposition to it, but when traced to its source it is found to emanate from national bank officials or business men who are favored by national banks. The Atlanta convention, about which so much is said, was made up of the same interest. I have been reading the *Herald's* interviews on the question, and I have been interested to know who the men are that express such opposition to silver. They are nearly all officers or directors in national banks. You can say with positiveness, that the bond between the West and South on the silver question will never be disturbed. There will be no change in the present law regarding silver coinage that will interfere with silver as a medium of exchange. The clearing houses of New York and London can not control and dictate to this country, however much they wish to do so."

HOADLY REPLIES TO SHERMAN.

PAINESVILLE, Ohio, Sept. 14.—Governor Hoadly addressed a large audience here upon the issues of the state campaign. The address was devoted in the main, however, to replying to certain portions of Senator Sherman's speech delivered at Hamilton, upon the southern questions. The speaker said he was flattered by the attention of Senator Sherman, as the latter stood head and shoulders above every other republican in Ohio, yet he had no hesitation, although a tyro in politics, in taking up the glove, for if ever man and his argument were clearly and mischievously in the wrong it was certainly true in this case. Hoadly declared that Sherman, knowing that his re-election to the senate and possibly his candidacy for the presidency depended upon the vote of Ohio this fall, and knowing that the people of Ohio were, during the war, loyal and patriotic, and opposed to the southern confederacy, and were satisfied with the results of the war, sought to renew the battle fever, so that he might reap his reward in emoluments and salary.

THE OCEAN AND COAST TRADE.

NEW YORK, Sept. 14.—The *Sun* says: A man acquainted with the condition of the ocean and coast trade said that while the depression was ruinous for a majority of the cargo-carrying vessels there were nevertheless many ships that were making a little money. The latest styles of English steel cargo steamers with improved machinery, could make money while steamers built five or ten years ago would starve. Big iron sailing ships [illegible] tons of cargo were making something, while such large wooden ships as have recently been launched in Maine were not [illegible]. The great trouble with the shipping trade was the [illegible] built old style craft, which had no more hope to compete [illegible] than a Dutch galliot [illegible] with a California clipper.

A BANK [illegible]

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 14.—The [illegible] North Vernon, Indiana, [illegible] proprietor of the Jennings county bank at North Vernon, made an assignment this morning. The bank had been lending heavily on township bonds of Davis and other counties concerning the alleged illegal character of which there has been recently so much talk. The bank, it is said, holds $2[illegible] worth of these securities, and it is asserted [illegible] has sold large quantities of these bonds to eastern capitalists, who propose bringing suit against him. Deposits of the bank amount to $[illegible] [illegible] of county [illegible] assignee. [illegible]

[illegible] tee of the [illegible] steel workers [illegible] that when old rails are worn [illegible] finished iron, employes shall receive [illegible] lent to a day's work on muck iron. This [illegible] it is said, is likely to cause another dispute between the manufacturers and their workmen, as the masters are opposed to paying the same wages for working over rails as they pay for muck iron. The change is to go into effect at once.

[illegible] RETURNS.

ATLANTA, Ga., Sept. 14.—The state commissioner of agriculture has just issued a report for September. He reports the cotton crop four points below the condition of August. Rains are abundant and indications [illegible]. There is a slight increase in the estimate of the corn yield over the report of August. The average condition of rice is [illegible], sugar cane 87, Irish potatoes 86, sweet potatoes 87. A fatal disease is reported among hogs in several sections of the state.

JEFF DAVIS TAKES A DENIAL.

NEW YORK, Sept. 14.—Jeff Davis writes to the *Herald* denying the multitude of stories about his capture in 1865. He adds nothing to the stock of knowledge on the subject.

## ACCIDENTS.

THREE TRAMPS SUFFOCATED.

GUILFORD, Sept. 14.—A freight train on the Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St Louis & Chicago railway separated on a steep grade near here Saturday night, the rear section afterwards telescoping that attached to the engine. Nine tramps were imprisoned in a car of oats, and three of them suffocated. Two have been identified as James McGary and Millard F Ewing.

RUNAWAY ACCIDENT.

SACRAMENTO, Sept. 14.—J. B. Haggin was driving on the Norris grant last evening, when his team took fright and ran away. Haggin was thrown out and one of his shoulder caps was broken, and he was severely bruised about the head and body.

## A GRAVE OFFENSE.

Three Men Charged with Scuttling a Ship to Secure Insurance Money.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 14.—Frederic L. Clayton, senior partner in the ship brokerage firm of F L. Clayton & Co., Alfred Brotherton and George W. Brown were to-day arrested on a charge of having conspired to defraud insurance companies. Clayton owned the brig O T Stillman, of which Brotherton was captain and Brown first mate. The brig sailed from Charleston, S C, September 2, 1884, with a cargo of staves for the West Indies. On September 24 she was abandoned at sea, and her crew was picked up three days later by a passing schooner. In the early part of April, 1885, the brig was picked up and towed into Bermuda. Her cargo was insured for $20,000, and all of this amount was paid to Clayton, on the statement of Capt Brotherton that he was compelled to abandon the brig because of heavy weather and the unseaworthiness of the vessel.

When the Stillman arrived at Bermuda she was examined by agents of the underwriters, and they found the vessel in excellent condition, but with a number of holes below the water line, which had evidently been bored from the inside. The underwriters at once put the matter into the hands of a detective, and they pushed it with all their energy.

Clayton was released on $10,000 bail, but for the others bail was refused. A singular coincidence is the fact that only this morning information was received here that the schooner McDonald, which Brotherton took command of after the Stillman was wrecked, had been castaway off Turk's island, from where she was bound to Baltimore, and that the McDonald was also owned by Clayton. The offense with which Brotherton is charged is punishable with death. Clayton has always stood high in the community.

## CALIFORNIA.

STRANGLED HIS WIFE.

LIVERMORE, Sept. 14.—This morning L. C. Cull, a farmer living east of Livermore, strangled his wife to death with his hands, in the presence of his 6-year old daughter. He then attempted to commit suicide by hanging himself, but was dissuaded from killing himself by the child. He has been placed under arrest. Cull had been considered insane for some time. About a month ago he came to the sheriff's office in Oakland and asked to be restrained, as he said he was afraid he might hurt some one. He remained in jail for several days, and as he appeared harmless he was discharged at the request of his brother, who took him home.

A BOMBSHELL.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 14.—Collector of the port Sears received instructions from Washington to-day, ordering him to abolish twenty-four offices in the various departments of the custom office, and a general reduction of salaries. The announcement created great consternation among employes, as the order was wholly unexpected. The changes resulted from a report to the department at Washington by special agent Evans.

JUDGE CLOUGH'S RESIGNATION.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 14.—Judge Clough, who recently sent in his resignation as one of the judges of the superior court of this city and county, now states that he has no recollection of having done so. This raises the question if an insane man can perform a judicial act. If he cannot then there is no vacancy on the bench, and Judge Levy is improperly seated. The matter will be brought before the courts.

TO-DAY'S WEATHER.

8 P. M.—Weather indications for the next thirty-two hours: North Pacific generally cloudy weather with rain principally in the northern part; variable winds, generally [illegible] to fresh southerly, veering to westerly and fresh to brisk along the coast. Middle Pacific fair weather, variable winds, generally light to fresh southwesterly, except along the coast fresh to brisk westerly. South Pacific, fair weather, variable winds generally westerly.

THE COLLECTORSHIP.

The *Post* says it has received from good authority information that Louis McLane, formerly president of the Nevada bank of this city, is to be appointed collector of the port of San Francisco.

DEATH OF A RAILROAD MAN.

Arthur Hughes, general manager of the San Francisco and North Pacific railroad, died yesterday.

## STATE DISPATCHES.

THE YAQUINA SAILS FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

YAQUINA (via Corvallis), Sept. 14.—The steamship Yaquina sailed for San Francisco at 6 o'clock this afternoon.

## PRESS PITH.

With stalwart sluggers sport [illegible]
The law can knock them out [illegible]
—*Poem inscribed to Joseph* [illegible]

Real pain is often brought about by champagne. At least so we have heard people say.—Boston Post.

It must be said for Alf Tennyson that he wrote none of the poetry on Gen. Grant now flooding the country.—Milwaukee Journal.

A doctor at Cape May has a snuff-box which was once the property of Napoleon. Such a relic brings a man to his sneeze.—Lowell Citizen.

A lady visitor at Saratoga changes her dress four times a day. Her husband is staying at home and changes his shirt once a fortnight.—Life.

Old men love the past, young men love the future, but if you want to tickle a girl's fancy give her a present.—Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

Our experience is that in this country, when a man ceases to be one of the common people, he usually becomes a common nuisance.—Lowell Citizen.

If there is anything that weakens a man when he is tipping his hat to a lady, it's to have a collector present the bill for the aforementioned tile.—Evansville Argus.

The fact that when an elephant has the chills five gallons of rum and whisky are prescribed leads one to suspect that the elephant is a native of Kentucky.—Baltimore American.

Watermelons are said to contain cholera microbes this season. Bring your watermelons to this office and have the microbes destroyed free of charge.—Newman Independent.

The owner of the London *Times* offered to sell out the other day for $5,000,000, and strangely enough, no one rushed up stairs to hand him a check. The times over there must be hard indeed.—Detroit Free Press.

Banana beer is drunk by the natives of equatorial Africa as a preventive of fever. If banana beer will throw a man as unceremoniously as the banana skin, a man's health is safe with the fever.—Norristown Herald.

### Land Owners in Great Britain.

New York Evening Post.

Everybody knows that a small number of men own the bulk of the land in Great Britain, but there is always something startling about the figures. The total area of England and Wales after deducting the quantity within the metropolitan area of London, is 37,243,8[illegible] acres, or about that of New York, New Jersey and Delaware combined. Of this a single person owns 186,897 acres, or a two-hundredth part of the whole, a second, 132,9[illegible] acres, and a third [illegible] acres; sixty-six persons own 1,917,0[illegible] acres, which would be equivalent to [illegible] [illegible] third of New York state. [illegible] 4,500 [illegible] more than one-half of all England and Wales. In Scotland the situation is still worse. The area of that country is 18,[illegible] acres, which is a little more than that of Rhode Island, Massachusetts, New Hampshire and Vermont together. One man owns 1,[illegible],000 acres, which is as though a single individual owned a tract of land as large as Rhode Island and all of Massachusetts from Fall river to the end of Cape Cod; two others own 1,[illegible] and 424,000 acres respectively, or between them more than enough to make another Rhode Island; 24 men own 4,[illegible] acres, which falls but little short of the area of Massachusetts; 12 persons own nearly one-quarter of Scotland; 70 persons about one-half of it, and nine-tenths of the whole country belong to fewer than 1700 persons. Ireland contains 20,1[illegible] acres, which makes it not quite the size of Maine; one person owns 170,1[illegible] acres; [illegible] hold about one-third of the island; 744 hold about one-half all the land. Two-thirds of England and Wales are held by only 10,207 persons; two-thirds of Ireland by 1942, and two-thirds of Scotland by but 330.

IN FAVOR OF BANK CREDITORS.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—The comptroller of the currency has declared a fifth dividend of 11 per cent in favor of creditors of the first National bank of Monmouth, Ill., making in all [illegible] per cent paid the creditors.

THE [illegible] PORTE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 14.—The porte has refused Ismail Pasha, ex-khedive of Egypt, permission to visit Constantinople.

HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE
As a Brain Food
Dr. S. F. Newcomer, Greenfield, O., says: "In cases of general debility and torpor of mind and body, it does exceedingly well."

# WASHINGTON.

## Good News for the Office-Seeking Democrats.

### MORE ABOUT THE FAMOUS LETTER

Rapid Increase of Chinese Laundries—The Court of Alabama Claims Dispute—The First Comptroller Writes a Letter

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—Postmaster-General Vilas said, in the course of a conversation, that since the 4th of March over 800 democrats had been appointed to positions on the railway mail service, displacing that many republicans. At the present time fourth class postmasters are being appointed about as fast as democratic congressmen can send in their recommendations.

Before Secretary Manning went away on his vacation he had a consultation with various chiefs of bureaus under his control upon the subject of clerical changes. Each official gave his ideas as to the proper manner in which to change the personnel of the treasury department whereby the business of the government and the interests of the democratic party might better be taken care of. Mr Manning said he would consider the matter during his recreative enjoyment, and would make known his decision when he returned. From developments it seems that Mr. Manning's decision is such as will carry joy to every democratic heart. Dismissals from the register's office are understood to be only an inkling of what is to come.

THE SILVER QUESTION.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—It is said by treasury officials that there is no hope for the repeal of the Bland silver bill and that it is doubtful whether any legislation modifying the act can be got through congress. The subject has become of such importance that it may be made an issue in the choice of speaker, for the composition of the committee on coinage, weights and measures would in great measure, facilitate or defeat action by the house. Of 184 democrats elected to the next congress 108 are from the southern states and 76 from northern states, and of the southern democrats 64 were members of the forty-eighth congress and 44 are new members. Of the northern members 45 are old and 31 new members. In caucus the southern members have fifteen more than a majority. The proposition from the appropriation committee at the last session of congress to suspend the coinage of silver was defeated, yeas 118, nays 152, not voting 54. Of the 152, 75 were southern democrats, 48 northern democrats and 29 republicans. Of those not voting, 12 were southern democrats, 11 northern democrats and 26 republicans. In the next house the southern democrats have 12 more than in the last house, while the northern democrats fall from 105 in the last house to 76 in the next house. Calculation is made that the advocates of silver coinage in the next house will number nearly 200 members. A majority of the house is 163 members.

THAT FAMOUS LETTER AGAIN.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—Judge Powers, of Michigan, new chief justice of Utah, is in the city, having been called here by the president to talk over Mormon matters. Mr Powers says that Cleveland is determined to wage as fierce a war as possible against the Mormons and has instructed all judicial officers to carry out the law to the fullest and most rigorous extent. Judge Powers says that the Mormons generally are rapidly recognizing the fact that the government is in dead earnest on this subject, and that they only preach polygamy when they are out of sight of officers of the law. Judge Powers is the man about whose appointment it was charged that Cleveland wrote his celebrated Cincinnati letter, and it was said that Don Dickinson is the man to whom it was written. Mr. Powers referred to this when at the White house, and he and Cleveland [illegible] Judge Powers believes that no such letter was ever written.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—The secretary of the interior was occupied for several hours to-day in hearing argument upon the case of the Tiebuitt? cap or Southwestern mining company vs. the Gettysburg mining company, of Nevada, a case that has been before the department for years, and has now been reopened.

From a list of the applicants to appointment as messengers in the special delivery service, the postmaster here has decided to select thirty to commence with. This number, it is thought, will give a good, fair trial. Should the service prove popular and more messengers be required, they will be appointed.

The board of naval officers appointed to consider plans for the construction of new naval vessels, met at the navy department to-day. The board expects to have a report ready to submit to Secretary Whitney within a couple of weeks.

INCREASE OF CHINESE LAUNDRIES.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—It is probable that some action will be taken by the Knights of Labor soon in regard to the rapidly increasing number of Chinese laundries which have started here in the past year. There are about sixty Chinese laundries now in this city, thirty having been added in the past twelve months. Labor organizations have been appealed to to do something to prevent the increase of these establishments. They will probably issue an address to the public asking that laundry work be given to steam laundries, none of which employ Chinese labor. Nine-tenths of the family laundry business in this city is done by colored women. They are feeling the effects of the influx of Chinese very much at present. Chinese laundrymen secure more than one-half of the transient laundry work.

JUDGE CHENOWETH A DOUBTER.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—Judge Chenoweth, first auditor of the treasury, has returned to the city. He is not inclined to credit the charges against the coast and geodetic survey bureau. In regard to the published report that acting superintendent Thorn had allied himself with some of the old officials of that bureau, and had placed himself in antagonism to reforms recommended and contemplated by the report of the Chenoweth committee, of which he (Thorn) was a member, Mr Chenoweth said that he discredited absolutely any such report concerning Mr Thorn.

AN IMPROBABLE RUMOR.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—Among political rumors in circulation here is one that Blaine desires to receive the republican nomination for governor of Maine this fall, and that he already has put the political machine in that state in operation to attain his end. Blaine's purpose and object in being a candidate is to keep in the political field, and to prove he can carry his own state.

WHY HE WAS DISCHARGED.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—Secretary Manning dismissed Jabez Fox, a fourth-class clerk in the auditor's office. Mr. Fox is pastor of the Swedenborgian church on Capitol hill, and the reason given by Register Rosecrans is that it was the pleasure of the appointing officer.

THREE HUNDRED MEN MADE HAPPY.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—The postmaster-general to-day appointed about 300 fourth class postmasters. No appointments were made for the Pacific coast.

THE RUM ACCORDING TO SCRIPTURE.

[illegible]

[illegible] the [illegible] candidate for governor of Ohio, is [illegible] clearly does it become that that worthy gentleman owes his life to the companion of which he now ungratefully seeks to rid the world. Dr. Leonard's first look upon the rosy occurred under very peculiar circumstances, which are vouched for by his attending physicians. He was sick unto death, and when the doctors prescribed whisky he refused to take it. They pleaded with him a long time in an effort to overcome his scruples, but, failing in that, one of them said he could find a passage in the bible justifying the use of liquor. Turning to the last chapter of Proverbs, he read: "Give strong drink to him that is ready to perish, and wine unto those that be of heavy hearts." The doctor was convinced. He absorbed the whisky and lived to be the prohibition candidate for governor.

Dr Leonard makes no pretense that he found a scriptural warrant for his consumption of beef and ale as a remedy for dyspepsia, but he admits that the prescription cured him. Here, then, is a man whose life was saved by whisky, and whose health was restored by ale and who yet seeks to banish both beverages from the land. He is an enigma which no republican has as yet been able to solve, though it is said that a good many brethren of that faith take great consolation in the passage of scripture above quoted. They have been very heavy hearted since the party struck the prohibition and mugwump snags last fall, and much wine has not sufficed to cheer them up.

Dr Leonard's case shows that it may become necessary for the prohibitionists to modify their creed to the extent of recognizing the traffic in rum for medicinal purposes, but it is idle to hope that the stern and unbending republicans will ever make such a concession. Under all the circumstances [illegible] have pleased them much better if [illegible] died rather than touch the [illegible]. They would, of course [illegible]

## THE COURT OF ALABAMA CLAIMS

Reply of First Comptroller Durham to Counsel Cresswell's claim for Salary.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—First Comptroller Durham has written a letter to Mr. J. A. J. Cresswell, United States counsel before the court of Alabama claims, in regard to the amount of his compensation under the law, in which he says:

Without discussing that portion of your letter of the 11th inst., replying to articles in the Washington *Star* and the New York *Herald*, with which this office has no concern, I would respectfully call your attention to section 5 of the act of June, 1874, (18 stat. 246) in the following words: "That the president may designate a counselor-at-law, admitted to practice in the supreme court of the United States to appear as counsel on behalf of the United States, and represent the interest of the government in said suit, and in all claims filed for indemnity for losses as provided by this act, subject to the supervision and control of the attorney general. Such counsel shall receive for his services and expenses such reasonable allowance in each claim as may be approved by the court, to be apportioned in each claim adjudicated, and paid from said award upon certificate of one of the judges." And to the provision of the act of March 3, 1875, (18 stat. 373), thus: "That the compensation of the counselor of the United States, provided for by section 5 of the act of congress creating the court of commissioners of Alabama claims, approved June 23, 1874, shall not exceed $8000 per annum."

RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.

And I refer you to the rule of construction laid down by Chief Justice Taney, in Aldridge et al vs. Williams (3 How., 24), as follows: "In expounding this law, the judgment of this court cannot in any degree be influenced by the construction placed upon it by individual members of congress in the debate which took place on its passage, nor by the motives or reasons assigned by them for supporting or opposing amendments that were offered. The law as it passed is the will of the majority of both houses, and the only mode in which that will is spoken is in the act itself, and we must gather their intention from the language there used, comparing it, when any ambiguity exists, with laws upon the same subject, and looking, if necessary, to the public history of the times in which it was passed." See also [illegible] vs. Union Pacific railway company (91, U. S., 79); Hart? Castle statutory law, 60; Bishop, written laws, 76-77; Sedgwick on construction of statute and construction of law, 203-204, foot note 13, of the attorney general, 625, upon the language of the above section, and the act of March 3, 1875 (18 Stat., 3[illegible]), amendatory thereof, authorizing the compensation to be allowed to counselor-at law.

HIS OPINION UNCHANGED.

I am of the opinion that such compensation is not fixed at an annual salary of $5000; congress leaving the same (not to "exceed" that sum) "to be apportioned in each claim adjudicated by the court of commissioners of Alabama claims"—and that I will not be warranted in passing your accounts for compensation, unless the plain requirements of said section are complied with. The rulings of my predecessors on questions arising in former accounts heretofore presented for their action thereon, though entitled to weight, are not binding on me in passing upon subsequent accounts, now for the first time presented for the action of this office thereon. If, therefore, in allowing your accounts the present question was called to the attention of my predecessor, as you suggest, I cannot concur with their views in passing upon the accounts now for the first time submitted for the action of this office. So much for reply to the legal position assumed in your letter.

THE LAWYERS WELL PAID.

In reply to your reference to the value and necessity of the services of counsel I will add that, even admitting your view of the same, such services seem to have been abundantly compensated since I find from a tabular statement prepared in this office that there has been paid for [illegible] counsel since the re-establishment of said court in July, 1882, to the 31st of March, 1885, the sum of $[illegible], and this amount does not include the salary of the authorized counsel at law.

## A GROWING HOSTILITY.

[illegible] Times.

It is impossible to read the democratic papers without noticing, day by day, a growing antipathy to the civil service law. In only this hostility has become more pronounced and widespread. The failure of the democratic platforms adopted this year to endorse or countenance the law appears to have emboldened many that heretofore were discreetly silent or mild in their criticism. These expressions of state conventions are taken as indications of the dominant sentiment of the party and the necessity for concealing their honest opinion of an obnoxious law is no longer recognized by the democratic organs.

The democracy never had the slightest enthusiasm for the civil service reform measure. They have viewed with too evident impatience every sign that the administration was disposed to obey the law. They have ridiculed any intimation that the spirit as well as the letter of the statute should be observed. Those appointees of Mr. Cleveland, like Postmaster Jones, of Indianapolis, and Collector Troup, of New Haven, who have had the courage of their opinions and declared boldly their purpose to dismiss republicans because they are republicans and appoint democrats because they are democrats, have been the democratic heroes of the hour. From a party animated by such a spirit no sincere enforcement of the law can be expected. The tactics of the democratic enemies of the reform now appear to be to arouse and solidify the party's hostility and bring it to bear with so much force on the president that he will be compelled to abandon his half-hearted efforts in favor of the law. One method to this end is to goad the democrats into anger by asserting that the civil-service regulations put a stigma upon every democrat, and by pointing to the republicans holding offices which by right belong to their opponents. Another method is to bring the civil-service examinations into contempt by ridicule and by caricaturing the commission. These are shrewd means to accomplish the purpose in view, and so successful have they been that the sagacity of those who predicted that the president would be compelled to abandon the reform or antagonize his party has been proved already.

### Powdered Crab as a Medicine.

Scientific American.

A Russian paper says: "During the last fifteen years the inhabitants of a malarial city in Kharkoo government, in Russia, have used the crab powder with great success against fevers. The powder is prepared in the following way: Live crabs are poured over with the ordinary whisky until they get asleep, then they are put on a lead pan in a hot oven, though it is dried and pulverized, and the powder passed through a fine sieve. One dose, a teaspoonful, is generally sufficient to cure the intermittent fever. In very obstinate cases, a second dose is required. Each dose is invariably preceded by a glass of aloe brandy as a purgative. The powder is used in that locality in preference to quinine."

### An Entomological Conundrum

Yonkers Statesman.

"What's old age like, pop?" asked Johnny, turning [illegible] "[illegible] years [illegible] them?"

"What puts such questions in your head, Johnny, anyway?" rejoined the parent more in sorrow than in anger.

"They're not in my head, pop," said the boy. "But come answer my question. What is old age like, pop?"

"Well, Johnny, I cannot answer you [illegible] drum."

"Well, then," said he bright boy, "when any one asks you that question again, just say that it is when you feel it creeping over you."

### The Ill-Mannered New Yorker

New York Graphic.

Mr. Jones—That was a shocking tragedy last night.

Miss De Silva, of Boston—What was it?

Mr. Jones—A man went down in the bowery last night and killed a woman he never saw before without the slightest provocation.

Miss De Silva—He had never been introduced to her.

Mr. Jones—Never. Now what would you say of an occurrence of that sort in Boston?

Miss De Silva (very much shocked)—I should certainly say that he was very rude.

### Poor Archimedes had no Uncle

Chicago Rambler.

Brown was ruminating on Archimedes and his lever.

"Old Archimedes had a long head when he said he could raise the world if he had a long enough lever," he said to Burns.

"Well, fairly so," was the reply, "but I have one better."

"How so?"

"Raised some money with my lever."

"What do you mean?"

"I raised my watch."

### The Agency Closed

"Little girl, do you know whose house this is?" asked a solemn looking man of a bright child seated on the church steps. "Yes, sir; it's God's, but He ain't in," she said, as the old gentleman was about to pass up the steps, "and His agent's gone to Europe."

# TRAGEDIES OF THE SNOW.

## Incidents of Some Northern California Winters.

The Flight from Rich Bar in 1852—Snow Thirty Feet Deep on the Level—Buried Under an Avalanche.

By Harry L. Wells.

As popularly understood in the East, the "glorious climate of California" is a misnomer. Not only there, but in many places in the state itself, the idea is mentally associated with sunny skies and winter roses, and yet how mistaken the idea. From the winter floods of the Sacramento to the rainless sands of the Death Valley, and from the orange groves of Los Angeles to the snow laden pines of the Sierra summits, California has all the climates this mundane sphere is heir to. Let him who thinks it one huge segment of the tropics station himself at Prosser creek, a few miles below Truckee, some winter morning, when a blizzard comes howling down the canyon, and as the mercury runs rapidly down to 40 below zero and then takes refuge in the bulb, he will imagine that some of the weather destined for the Dakota valley [illegible] missed connection and fallen upon this unlucky globe. As the cold wind whistles through his teeth and chills the very marrow in his bones, he will be in a proper frame of mind to dispute feelingly with the first amateur scientist who may assert that heat is motion, and to enforce his ideas with a club if necessary.

Southern California is full of people who are living on climate exclusively. A man from Los Angeles was recently heard to complain that a poor man could not live in that land of grapes and oranges, because "a lot of wealthy, one lunged snoozers" had come out from the east and "bought up the climate in solid chunks." He should go up into the Sierras, anywhere from Lake Merritt to Lassen Peak, and he will be forever free from "one-lunged snoozers," either wealthy or otherwise. There he will find strong, healthy people, each with a pair of serviceable lungs, strengthened and invigorated by the clear, bracing atmosphere of those high altitudes. In those many beautiful valleys nestling in the mountains, some of them high up amid the summit peaks, he will find warm hearted, hospitable people, happy, industrious, and proud of their picturesque surroundings. They would not exchange their grassy meadows, fertile acres and healthful climate for the best orange grove or vineyard of Los Angeles, with the biggest chunk of "glorious climate" the wealthiest "snoozer" possesses.

SNOW THIRTY FEET DEEP.

It is cold in those valleys in winter, but not so cold by many degrees as upon the mountain peaks that hem them in; nor does the snow fall to so great a depth nor lie so long upon the ground as on the surrounding hills and summit ridges. These ridges separate the valleys and divide the numerous water courses which pour down in tortuous sinuosities from the highest peaks, and hasten in noisy rivalry to the great valleys below. Here the snow falls until it attains, before spring, a depth of twenty, and even thirty feet, and lies until long into the summer in sheltered places and on the higher altitudes, furnishing an inexhaustible fountain for the rivers which course through the Sacramento valley, and frequently pouring out their liquid store with too lavish generosity, converting the center of the valley into a vast inland sea. Such a depth of snow—on a level, in drifts—seems almost incredible, yet one has only to visit those mountain regions in the winter season to see it in all its white immensity, stretching out for hundreds of miles, and within a few hours' travel of blooming flowers and ripening oranges. Late in November a few years ago I took a stage ride into one of these mountain locked valleys. As we followed the winding grade which led over the summit, I observed that weather-worn shakes were nailed to the trees far above our heads. Every few rods they appeared, and disliking to express my ignorance to the driver, that father of terrors to inquisitive travelers, I studied on the problem for some time in silence. I first wondered why they had been fastened so high above the ground—fully thirty feet—and from that I passed to speculating as to how the men who placed them there reached so high in altitude, since many of the trees were too large to be climbed. A ladder, was my decision, and this led me back to the increased wonder at their being placed so high, since it must have involved much extra labor and only served to render them less valuable for sign boards—for such I had decided them to be—since an unobservant person would be liable to overlook them altogether. I was compelled to fall back upon the driver, who proved to be very gracious, and informed me that they served to mark the route, not in summer, since the road itself was amply sufficient, but in the winter time when the road was buried and the whole face of nature was changed by the obliterating snow. "They look high, don't they?" said he, "but you come along two months from now and you can sit down on 'em." And so I found it when I returned, for in a few days storms rendered the summit impassable, and when, at the end of two months, the stage took me out of the mountains, we glided across the frozen surface high up amid the ice-crusted and snow-laden branches of the pines, and I saw those same shakes just far enough above the snow to form a good seat. It was evident no ladder was needed by the men who nailed them there.

TRAGEDIES OF THE SNOW.

The tragedies of the snow, how many and how terrible. What old Californian does not recall with a shudder the horrible sufferings of the Donner party, and the terrible straits to which they were reduced on the banks of that little lake, which forms in the summer time one of the loveliest gems of the Sierras? And who has not heard of the brave struggle of Fremont's exploring party, when they forced their way in midwinter across the mountains south of Lake Tahoe, and reached Sutter's fort in a most deplorable condition? Could those green pines, their branches now drooping low beneath their fleecy burden, whisper of the scenes they have witnessed, we could better understand their groans and wailings as the wind sweeps through the forest. How few of those who, from the Sacramento valley, stop to admire the long sweep of rolling white rising up to the eastward, give a thought to the blinding storms which united those mountain ranges, or the hapless traveler overcome by the fury of the tempest who has found in that whiteness both a grave and a winding sheet!

The hardy miners who pushed their way beyond these snowy summits in the infant days of California knew practically nothing of the peculiarities of the Sierra winters, and it was in those days the white horseman was most often seen. They simply knew that it was dangerous to attempt to spend the winter there unless provided with sufficient provisions to last till spring. The sad tragedy of Donner lake had taught them that, and yet, with the recklessness and improvidence characteristic of the gold hunter, they crowded into the mountains in great numbers, depending upon buying supplies from the traders who, of course, could make no estimate of the amount required. In 1852, the region about the head waters of the various forks of the Feather river, now known as Plumas county, was full of miners. All through the summer they worked in flumes and wing dams, only to find, in a majority of cases, their labor had been very unprofitable. Consequently, the miners failed to lay in as large stocks of goods as they would otherwise have done. In addition to this, winter set in early, blocking up the mountain trails in November. New supplies were confidently expected until late in December, when the continued storms made it evident that trains would be closed to pack trains for weeks to come. A great rush was then made by the miners in those isolated camps to reach some source of supplies. Many camps were completely deserted, while in others there remained but two or three—seldom half a dozen—who purchased the scant supplies of those who departed and had thus sufficient to last until spring. Many of them took their departure before the dangers of travel became too great, but others who left later encountered hardships the pen utterly fails to depict. On every route of travel they struggled out, and not a few of them fell by the way and found rest beneath the drifting snow. A few such incidents will show the nature of the trial.

THE FLIGHT FROM RICH BAR.

The severest storm of the season began immediately after Christmas and raged for days, and in these dreadful tempests death came to many. A number of immigrants had come in from the east and stopped to spend the winter or locate permanently in the mountain valleys. Those who had families struggled bravely with mud and snow to bring them the food they required. Pack trains were taken by almost superhuman exertion as far into the mountains as possible, and then the loads were carried in small lots on the backs of men. One instance is recorded of where a man led a pack train within half a mile of his destination, and then paid fifty cents a pound to have the goods carried the remainder of the distance by men. At another place a train of mules refused to cross the top of a mountain where the wind had piled up the snow in a huge bank. They were blindfolded, led to the top, and pushed over, rolling with their packs clear to the bottom of the snowy declivity. Such were some of the extreme measures resorted to that food might be taken to those who otherwise would have perished.

Early in the morning of the 28th of December, when the great storm was raging, the miners on Rich bar, the most prosperous camp on the east branch of the North fork of Feather river, decided that a bold push must be made to cross the barrier of snow that lay between them and Bidwell's bar, or they would perish from starvation. The nearest place of entertainment was Spanish ranch, in Meadow valley, twelve miles distant and on the opposite side of a high mountain ridge. The snow lay four feet deep along the bar, but on the mountain it was thirty, the top three or four feet being newly fallen and too light and loose to sustain any weight whatever. Seven men remained, purchasing all the provisions that were left in camp, and the others, taking with them some cooked food, started upon their perilous journey. It was a motley company that commenced the ascent of Rich Bar hill that blustering winter morning. There were more than seventy of them—Americans, Frenchmen, Mexicans, Kanakas and Chinamen—none of them adequately protected against such a pitiless storm, and a few whose clothing was light and scant indeed. At that time snowshoes were unknown in the Sierras, and the traveler had to flounder through the snow as best he could. The men went in single file, each one taking his turn in struggling through the snow and marking out a path until exhausted, and then stepping aside to fall in line in the rear. By wallowing along in this manner, they advanced foot by foot up the mountain. Several of them became so exhausted by their efforts that they lay down in the snow beside the trail, and being unable to rise again and fall in when the line had passed, perished and were quickly drifted under by the wind. There was an old vacant cabin at the top of the hill, six miles from the bar, and after dark the more fortunate ones reached it and burrowed down to the door by digging out the snow with their hands.

A MIXED CROWD.

The shakes which composed the floor—and it was a cabin of considerable pretensions which, in those days, possessed any other floor than the bosom of mother earth—was quickly torn up and made to give forth their latent heat to instill some warmth into the benumbed bodies of the travelers. They were quickly consumed, and then, after a hearty meal of the food they had brought, the men rolled themselves in their wet blankets and resigned their exhausted bodies to the care of "nature's sweet restorer." A more ill-assorted crew never lodged together in such contracted quarters. White men, Kanakas and Chinamen were so closely packed together that it would have been utterly impossible to have distinguished them. It was the essence of democracy, produced by that necessity which is above caste and social distinctions, the law of self preservation. Early the next morning they disposed of the remainder of their food, and then resumed their struggle with the snow. A terrible storm was raging, and though they were [illegible] down the mountain, it took them all day to wallow through the six miles of snow which lay between them and Spanish Ranch. There they found a crowd of miners, who had come in from other points, and because of their numbers they were compelled to leave the next day, since the landlord feared they would eat every thing he had and leave him in the same helpless condition as themselves.

They then went on to Meadow Valley House, two miles distant, and the next day struggled eight miles further to Buck's ranch. That night it rained, and then froze hard, and the next morning, after [illegible] breakfast and the privilege of spending their blankets [illegible] of the house of Buck [illegible] walking on the frozen crust. They [illegible] the summit [illegible] then [illegible] down out of the mountains [illegible] opposite Bidwell's bar [illegible] impetuous between them and [illegible] trusted the [illegible] to the boatman's care [illegible] were all safely pulled [illegible] raging [illegible] ferry cable.

A SAD DEATH.

Another incident of that enforced exodus was that of four men—Madden, Schooley, Dunlap and Barr—who left Soda Bar to break their way out of the mountains. Two days of struggling through snow and water at one time wading in water up to the waist, brought them to Buck's ranch. On the 3d of January, heedless of the warning of an approaching storm received from the proprietor, Capt. R. H. Fairchild, they started for Peavine, sixteen miles distant, following the tracks left in the snow by a party which had preceded them and trusting to Barr's recollection of the route, he having once traveled it in the summer time. Hardly had they proceeded a few miles when the storm set in. The wind drove the rapidly falling snow into their faces till they were nearly blinded, but lowering their heads they struggled on against the tempest. They were but scantily clothed for such a journey. Not one had a full suit of clothes, and Barr wore but boots, pants, hat and a woolen shirt from which the buttons were gone, leaving his breast exposed to the storm, which soon chilled him to the core. They soon found the tracks which served them as a guide rapidly becoming obliterated by the snow and they were compelled to walk four abreast to lessen the danger of losing the trail.

Several times they caught themselves going astray, and retraced their steps until the trail was found again. Even in doing this they found great difficulty, for, though they sank nearly to their hips at every step, the wind soon filled their tracks with snow. At last they came to an old pine stump, the hollow part of which was filled with pitch enough, could it be ignited, to burn all night and keep them warm. The few matches they possessed were wet and refused to burn, and abandoning all hope of fire they laboriously made their way back to the site of an old shanty they had passed some time before, hoping to find enough of it standing to afford them shelter till morning. Here they were again grievously disappointed. A few peeled poles, which once formed a frame upon which to stretch canvas, were all that remained to testify to the former existence of a house of entertainment, and all their digging about in the snow with numb and benumbed hands could resurrect nothing more. What a terrible situation was theirs: cold, wet, exhausted, hungry, poorly clad, the darkness of night enshrouding them, miles distant from food, warmth or shelter and exposed to the drivings of a pitiless storm. A fainthearted man would have laid himself down in the snow and died; not so these brave miners. A few yards distant was a brook, running in a narrow channel between walls of snow twenty feet deep banked up by the wind. Into this they descended, finding shelter from the wind, and waded up and down in the water, which was only a foot deep, and warmer than the snow. Constant motion was necessary to keep the blood circulating. Back and forth they waded, until poor Barr gave up in despair. His companions [illegible] they [illegible] the snow [illegible] up in which they [illegible] [illegible] until he died. The others [illegible] their exertions until daylight again appeared. They were now in a worse condition than ever. They were weakened by hunger, fatigue and exposure; the only one who had ever been over the route was dead, and all traces of travel had long since been obliterated by the snow. In this dilemma they decided to find their way back to Buck's ranch if possible. They struggled on for a time, the increased depth of snow rendering progress still more difficult than the day before. At last, having again lost their way, they turned their faces southward, determined to get out of the mountains if possible. At length their eyes were gladdened by the sight of a blaze on a tree, then another, and knowledge that they had again found the trail gave them new strength and hope. The storm ceased, and the sun came out to cheer them, but so slow was their progress, darkness again settled down upon them before they reached shelter. Among the heavy timber they tramped a path of solid snow, up and down which they paced until morning, occasionally leaning against a tree to take a brief nap and dream of warm firesides and tables loaded with juicy meats, and then awaking to tramp the path in cold and hunger. In the morning the last efforts of exhausted nature took them to Peavine, where they were hospitably received and their frozen members nursed back to vitality. Such are a few of the many scenes of suffering [illegible] [illegible] multitude of snowed [illegible].

FROZEN TO DEATH.

For a number of years the Quincy stage has been driven by James Parker, a good natured driver, so [illegible] who never misses a trip when it was possible for human flesh or horse flesh to endure the storm. His four in hand is composed of veteran snow horses, animals which know better how to travel in the snow than any human being could teach them, each one shod with flat, iron plates, about nine inches square, for snowshoes. On Tuesday, the 25th of January, 1881, Parker was [illegible] along the grade near the base of Spanish peak, one of the highest points on the summit ridge. The wind was blowing a terrific gale, but being on the lee side of the hill, he was, in a measure, protected from its fury and from the drifting snow. Here he overtook a man and his wife who were endeavoring to reach a [illegible] mine which is located at the top of the hill. He stopped and took them into his sled and gave them a ride as far as the point where the road to the mine turns off from the highway and ascends the mountain. He tried in vain to persuade the woman to abandon the hazardous undertaking, and go on with him a few miles further to the tollhouse, where she could remain until the storm abated. He told them that they were now sheltered from the force of the storm but when they reached the top of the hill the wind would be so terrific they could make no headway against it and would surely perish in the snow. His warning was not heeded, and they started up the hill, accompanied by a dog belonging to the man. When Parker reached the same point on his return trip the next day he observed this dog [illegible] at once that his prediction had been fulfilled. Taking a shovel from the sled he followed the animal a few rods from the road and began digging at the foot of a tree where the dog had evidently spent the night. He soon uncovered the frozen body of the man, but searched in vain for his companion. He carried intelligence of the disaster to the mine, and a party was sent out to search for the woman. The evening before George Massey, while on his way down the mountain, heard a cry like a woman's call for help. He answered, and received no response. Again answering, he went in the direction of the sound, but heard nothing more. After a time he became satisfied that what he had heard was the cry of a California lion, and resumed his journey down the mountain. The second day he returned to the mine and at once led the searchers in the direction from which the cry had come. The body of the woman was soon found in the snow, where it had lain nearly two days. It was evident the two had progressed to this spot, when the woman became unable to proceed further, and the man had left her to go for aid, but lost his way and perished near the roadside. The cry for help heard by Mr Massey must have been the last effort of exhausted nature, and the hope born in her breast by the answer, followed by despair when help came not and she was no longer able to speak, were both soon smothered by the icy fingers of death.

BURIED UNDER AN AVALANCHE.

This sad tragedy had a still sadder sequel. When Parker reached the mine on Wednesday, George Robinson, a most exemplary young man, strapped on his snowshoes and started down the mountain for his home at the tollhouse, for the purpose of procuring a sleigh in which to bring the bodies to Meadow Valley. Late in the afternoon some of the searchers reached the tollhouse, and were horrified to learn that young Robinson had not yet arrived. Their thoughts at once reverted to a snowslide they had observed across the road about a mile distant. Fearing he was beneath it, they hastened to make an examination. In a little while [illegible] the wind had blown the snow over the edge of the bank where it accumulated [illegible] by its own weight [illegible] rushing [illegible] down in a huge mass. [illegible] snowshoes led directly into the side, plainly revealing the nature of the accident. The young man was coming down the mountain with the speed of the wind, going at a course [illegible] to that of the avalanche, which the howling of the storm and the [illegible] of the snow prevented him from observing. He reached [illegible] at the same instant and was [illegible] descending [illegible] of snow, and was [illegible] many feet deep in a twinkling, probably by the [illegible] and neighbors came to the aid of generous mountaineers to lend strength [illegible] task. Day and night, from [illegible] evening until Sunday morning, did [illegible] ply the shovel till, at last on the [illegible] the body was uncovered and taken to the home of his parents at the house. The snow was deep and almost [illegible] yet the funeral, the next Tuesday, was attended by a great concourse of friends, who came in from miles around on those [illegible] snowshoes [illegible] mountain skates.

## THE HOTELS

INTERNATIONAL.

[illegible]

ST. CHARLES.

[illegible]

ESMOND.

[illegible]

MERCHANT.

[illegible]

Something [illegible] Ghirardelli's Nickel Chocolate, wholesome and delicious for eating.

# THE WHEAT QUESTION.

## Some Interesting Facts Concerning this Most Valuable Cereal

Rapid Extension of its Cultivation in the United States—Prognostication of the Future—Has the Limit of Production been Reached

[Written for the Sunday Oregonian.]

The production of wheat with its transportation and consumption and consequent market price is one of the most vital questions of the civilized world to-day. Wheat is the staple article of food of the more advanced nations and is rapidly supplanting rye, oats, barley, rice, etc., everywhere. More people by far are engaged in raising wheat, preparing it for market, transporting it and preparing it for food than in any other industry. The branch of agriculture is emphatically the corner stone of nationality in the largest and most important parts of America, Europe, Australia and even Asia. It is not astonishing then that statesmen, the efficient handmaid of science, devote a particular favor and large portion of her labor and time to a thorough investigation of all the facts and questions clustering around the great problem of supplying the teeming millions of the continent with bread. Agriculture, which until about 30 years ago, always performed the part of Cinderella in the family of human industries, has subsequently received the kindest and most devoted attention of science until she is recognized the full equal of her sisters. The introduction of steam engines, ocean river and land, the researches in meteorology, botany, geology and chemistry and thousand useful inventions have done more for agriculture within the last fifty years than for any branch of industry in which humanity is engaged. The railroad, the steamship, the steam mill, the reaper, the thresher the gang plow and hundreds of other recent improvements have lifted agriculture from her former condition of groping in darkness in an empirical manner and placed her in a [illegible] solid pedestal of firm scientific facts. Fifty years ago the farmers of England, France, Germany, Russia, Austria and the United States plodded along in the time-honored fashions that had been in vogue for hundreds, and I might say thousands of years. They produced for the local market. That supplied, there was no sale. The consequence was that people fluctuated between over abundance and starvation. This is all radically changed. The surplus of any country flows readily towards a deficiency anywhere, caused by total or partial failure of crops. Local misfortunes and blessings as to crops, to-day but very little disturb the influence of equalizing commerce; a loss at one place is offset by abundance in another locality perhaps thousands of miles away and the desired stability at the great trade centres is preserved with increasing certainty. The former isolation of the wheat producers has disappeared and the farmers of the Sacramento, the Columbia, the Mississippi, of Europe, Asia and Australia are forced into intimate relation and close competition with each other. Abundance or poor harvest, the implements and machines in use, the price of labor and land, the cost of living, the facilities and expense of transporting grain, all these factors affecting agriculture in any of the wheat producing regions, are important factors for the study of farmers at all other places. The occupation of agriculture, to be successful, must now be conducted on scientific principles. The farmer to-day must understand something of the condition and composition of soil, of meteorology, of zoology, of mechanics and most emphatically of the condition of crops, agriculture and commerce the world over. He dare not be an ignorant man and the day is rapidly approaching, when these various aims will stimulate him to the utmost exertion to raise him to be intellectually as he is morally and physically the peer of urban denizens. As our people are largely agriculturists and mainly devoted to the production of wheat, and as even the populations of our cities and towns are most deeply interested in that industry, a characterization of wheat may not appear so stale and unimportant, even if interspersed with dry but highly important statistics.

The origin of wheat is as yet unknown. The learned are not agreed upon the question whether this grain was evolved from some common grass or was created in the perfection in which we find it. We only know that about thousand years ago or more it was cultivated in Egypt and Asia Minor. Hieroglyphics, pictures, samples found in places of burial and written records prove that at that early date the valleys of the Nile, the Euphrates, the Tigris and the Jordan smiled with fields of golden waving wheat, and we learn furthermore that the wheat was similar to ours, that several varieties existed, and that the methods used in working the soil, of reaping or threshing, milling and of baking were not much improved during fifty centuries or more of until quite modern times. It is only during the present century that improved transportation, implements and machines have given an impetus to the production of this cereal that is truly astonishing. The increase in the aggregate crop, the world over, for the last four decades, presents such startling figures that short-sighted people are filled with alarm at the danger of over production in breadstuffs. I shall endeavor to show that there is no cause for the apprehension of danger in this respect, and that on the contrary grave fears may be entertained that at no distant day the world will be unable to supply the demand and that wheat bread will partake of the character of a somewhat expensive luxury.

The rapid increase in the annual wheat crop of the world is mainly due to the opening up of new fertile lands and putting under cultivation the virgin soil of large tracts of fertile lands by sturdy immigrants, following or preceding the introduction of railroads and canals as a means of cheap transportation. Improved methods of farming have undoubtedly raised the yearly average yield of wheat in Europe during the last fifty years, but the acreage has increased very little, if any. Eastern Russia and the lands bordering upon the Black sea form the exception, but even here the increase in acreage has not been very rapid. Austria, the United States and India have almost monopolized the vast increase in the production and acreage of wheat since 1850 and of these the United States [illegible] ally have risen so rapidly as to become the disturbing factor in the commercial relations of the world. In reviewing briefly the past growth, present capacity and future prospects of the wheat production of the different wheat raising countries, I will take them in the order of their importance, commencing with our own country.

The following table presents in elegant numbers the growth of the wheat product of the twelve states leading in this cereal during the four decades ending in 1880.

WHEAT CROP OF 1850.

[illegible]

WHEAT CROP OF 1860.

[illegible]

WHEAT CROP OF 1870.

[illegible]

WHEAT CROP OF 1880.

[illegible]

The foregoing statistics indicate plainly the steady westward progress of the center of wheat production in the United States as shown by a line running north and south and dividing the wheat crop of the territory in two equal parts. Not long since that line was on the eastern border of the Mississippi valley, and now cuts through the center of the state of Illinois. Immigration poured into the western plains

was blowing a terrific gale, but being
side of the hill, he was in a measure
from its fury and from the drifting
ere he overtook a man and woman
endeavoring to reach a large drift
ch is located at the top of the peak
d and took them into his sled and gave
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ne turns off from the highway and
he mountain He tried in vain
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undertaking and go on with him a
further to the tollhouse, where they
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they were now sheltered from the
the storm but when they reached the
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of the man but searched in vain for
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[illegible] the mine and a party
search for the woman The even
George Massey while on his way
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Again answering he went in the di-
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snow was deep and almost impas-
yet his funeral, the next Tuesday,
by a great concourse of friends,
from miles around on those great
mountain skates

## THE HOTELS

INTERNATIONAL

[illegible] Thornette
Mrs J W J[illegible]on Butte
Mrs J Carrick do
[illegible] Indianapolis
[illegible] Oakland Cal
[illegible] Walla Walla
[illegible] Pottstown
[illegible] Moscow I T
Mrs C L Ford do
[illegible] Corvallis Or
Mrs J M Griffith do
Frank Griffith do
Henry Griffith do
D McM[illegible] Oakland Or
[illegible] Centralia
Martin Johnson do
I Russell do
W J D[illegible] Tacoma
J B [illegible] Astoria
Miss M [illegible] Klama
[illegible] Clackamas
J C [illegible] Walla Walla
W K Holton Virginia
F W Smith Alba Mo
F F Smith do
R F Smith do
[illegible] Olympia
J Car[illegible] do
J S Wint[illegible] Macksburg
Mrs J S Wintermate do
Fred Wintermate do
Mrs McHalester do
[illegible] Aldrich Astoria
[illegible] Seattle
[illegible] Vancouver
[illegible] M Wood

ST CHARLES

J W Miller Sprague
C C Alexander F Grove
Mrs [illegible] Nebraska
[illegible] Oregon City
A W Kerchen do
F A Mo[illegible] S Helens
C N Burrows Knappton
F A Burrows do
[illegible] Brookfield
[illegible] Eagle Island
M W [illegible] Dakota
[illegible] Clifton
[illegible] Salem
[illegible] Darcy Morrh
[illegible] Shedds
[illegible] Independence
[illegible] Westport
[illegible] Green
[illegible] New York
[illegible] Vancouver
[illegible] Hood River
Walter Young Germany
W Manning England
I J Sharp do
A J Sharp do

ESMOND

J B Christy Salem
O Christy do
[illegible] Montana
Dr J Carr Seattle
J A Ellis San Francisco
Dr Marx do
A Hirschberg Independence
W C [illegible] Monmouth
[illegible] Lewis River
[illegible] Needy

MERCHANTS

[illegible] Keller do
B J Slaughter Tacoma
A M Collins do
[illegible] Astoria
[illegible] Vancouver

[illegible]

[illegible] Rose City
[illegible] Astoria
Mrs [illegible] St Paul
J M Norman Corvallis
[illegible] Willamet
A Humphrey Eugene
W H Holmes Salem
F Abernethy do
W Jones McMinnville

Ghirardelli's Nickel Chocolate [illegible] for eating

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[Written for the Sunday Oregonian

The production of wheat with its transportation and consumption and consequent market price is one of the most vital questions of the civilized world to-day Wheat is the staple article of food of the more advanced nations and is rapidly supplanting rye, oats, barley, rice, etc., everywhere More people by far are engaged in raising wheat, preparing it for market, transporting it and preparing it for food than in any other industry This branch of agriculture is emphatically the corner stone of national prosperity in the largest and most important parts of America, Europe, Australia and even Asia. It is not astonishing then that statistics, the efficient handmaid of science, devotes with particular favor a large portion of her labor and time to a thorough investigation of all the facts and questions clustering around the great problem of supplying the teeming millions of the continent with bread Agriculture, which, until about 50 years ago, always performed the part of Cinderella in the family of human industries has subsequently received the kindest and most devoted attention of science until she is recognized the full equal of her sisters The introduction of steam engines on ocean river and land, the researches in meteorology, botany geology and chemistry and a thousand useful inventions have done more for agriculture within the last fifty years, than for any branch of industry in which humanity is engaged The railroad, the steamship, the roller mill, the reaper, the thresher the gang plow and hundreds of other recent improvements have lifted agriculture from her former low condition of groping in darkness in an empirical manner and placed her in a high light on a solid pedestal of firm scientific facts. Fifty years ago the farmers of England, France Germany, Russia, Austria and the United States plodded along in the time-honored fashions that had been in vogue for hundreds, and I might say thousands of years. They produced for the local market. That supplied, there was no sale. The consequence was that people fluctuated between over abundance and starvation This is all radically changed The surplus of any country flows readily towards a depression anywhere caused by total or partial failure of crops. Local misfortunes and blessings as to crops, to-day but very little disturb the influence of equalizing commerce, a loss at one place is offset by abundance in another locality, perhaps thousands of miles away and the desired stability at the great trade centres is preserved with increasing certainty The former isolation of the wheat producers has disappeared and the farmers of the Sacramento, the Columbia, the Mississippi, of Europe Asia and Australia are forced into intimate relation and close competition with each other Abundant or poor harvest, the implements and machines in use, the price of labor and land, the cost of living, the facilities and expense of transporting grain, all these factors affecting agriculture in any of the wheat producing regions, are important factors for the study of farmers at all other places The occupation of agriculture, to be successful, must now be conducted on scientific principles The farmer to-day must understand something of the condition and composition of soil, of meteorology, of zoology, of mechanics, and most emphatically of the condition of crops, agriculture and commerce the world over He dare not be an ignorant man and the day is rapidly approaching, when these various spurs will stimulate him to the utmost exertion and raise him to be intellectually as he is morally and physically the peer of urban denizens. As our people are largely agricultural and mainly devoted to the production of wheat, and as even the populations of our cities and towns are most deeply interested in that industry, a chapter on wheat may not appear so stale and dull, even if interspersed with dry but highly important statistics

The origin of wheat is as yet unknown The learned are not agreed upon the question, whether this grain was evolved from some common grass or was created in the perfection in which we find it. We only know that five thousand years ago or more, it was cultivated in Egypt and Asia Minor Hieroglyphics, pictures, samples found in places of burial and written records prove that at that early date the valleys of the Nile the Euphrates the Tigris and the Jordan smiled with fields of golden, waving wheat and we learn furthermore that the wheat was similar to ours, that several varieties existed, and that the methods used in working the soil, of reaping of threshing of milling and of baking were not much improved during fifty centuries or more or until quite modern times It is only during the present century that improved transportation, implements and machines have given an impetus to the production of this cereal that is truly astonishing The increase in the aggregate crops, the world over, for the last four decades, presents such startling figures that short-sighted people are filled with alarm at the danger of over-production in breadstuffs I shall endeavor to show that there is no cause for the apprehension of danger in this respect, and that on the contrary grave fears may be entertained that at no distant day the world will be unable to supply the demand and that wheat flour will partake of the character of a somewhat expensive luxury

The rapid increase in the annual wheat crops of the world is mainly due to the opening up of new fertile lands and putting under cultivation the virgin soil of large tracts of fertile lands by sturdy immigrants, following or preceding the introduction of railroads and canals as lines of cheap transportation Improved methods of farming have undoubtedly raised the yearly average yield of wheat in Europe during the last fifty years, but the acreage has increased very little, if any Eastern Russia and the lands bordering upon the Black sea form an exception, but even there the increase in acreage has not been very rapid Australia, United States and India have almost monopolized the vast increase in the production and acreage of wheat since 1860 and of these the United States especially have risen so rapidly as to become the chief disturbing factor in the commercial relations of the world In reviewing briefly the past growth, present capacity and future prospects of the wheat production of the different wheat raising countries, I will take them in the order of their importance, commencing with our own country

The following table presents in eloquent numbers the growth of the wheat production of the twelve states leading in this cereal during the four decades ending in 1880

WHEAT CROP OF 1839

| State | Bushels | State | Bushels |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ohio | 16 5[illegible]1 661 | Indiana | 4 0[illegible] |
| Pennsylvania | [illegible] 13 0[illegible] | Maryland | [illegible] |
| New York | 12,28[illegible] 4[illegible]8 | Illinois | [illegible] |
| Virginia | 10 109 [illegible] | Michigan | [illegible] |
| Kentucky | 4 8[illegible]3 15[illegible] | North Carolina | 1 [illegible]8[illegible] |
| Tennessee | 4 [illegible] 69[illegible] | Georgia | 1 801 8[illegible]0 |

WHEAT CROP OF 1849

| State | Bushels | State | Bushels |
|---|---|---|---|
| Pennsylvania | 15 [illegible] | Michigan | 4 [illegible] |
| Ohio | 14 48[illegible] 51 | Maryland | 4 [illegible] |
| New York | 1[illegible] 1[illegible] 498 | Wisconsin | 4 [illegible] |
| Virginia | 11,2[illegible] 616 | Missouri | 2 [illegible] |
| Illinois | [illegible] 414 5[illegible]5 | Kentucky | 2 14[illegible] |
| Indiana | 6 214 458 | North Carolina | 2 130 10[illegible] |

WHEAT CROP OF 1859

| State | Bushels | State | Bushels |
|---|---|---|---|
| Illinois | 23 837 023 | New York | 8 681 105 |
| Indiana | 16 848 2[illegible] | Iowa | 8 449 40[illegible] |
| Wisconsin | 15 657 4[illegible]8 | Michigan | 8 33[illegible] |
| Ohio | 15 119 047 | Kentucky | 7 394 809 |
| Virginia | 13 130 97[illegible] | Maryland | 6 103 480 |
| Pennsylvania | 13 042 165 | California | [illegible] 4[illegible]0 |

WHEAT CROP OF 1869

| State | Bushels | State | Bushels |
|---|---|---|---|
| Illinois | 30 128 405 | Minnesota | 18 86[illegible] |
| Iowa | 2[illegible] 43[illegible] | California | 1[illegible] |
| Ohio | [illegible] 1[illegible] | Michigan | 16,[illegible] |
| Indiana | 2[illegible] | Missouri | 14 [illegible] |
| Wisconsin | 2[illegible] 606 344 | New York | 12 1[illegible]8 4[illegible] |
| Pennsylvania | 19 6[illegible] 967 | Virginia | 7 398 [illegible] |

WHEAT CROP OF 1879

| State | Bushels | State | Bushels |
|---|---|---|---|
| Illinois | 51 110 502 | California | 29 017 707 |
| Indiana | 47 284 853 | Missouri | 24 966 627 |
| Ohio | 46 014 869 | Wisconsin | 24 884 689 |
| Michigan | 35 532 543 | Pennsylvania | 19 462 405 |
| Minnesota | 34 601 030 | Kansas | 17 324 141 |
| Iowa | 31 154 205 | Nebraska | 13 847 007 |

The foregoing statistics indicate plainly the steady westward progress of the center of wheat production in the United States as shown by a line running north and south and dividing the wheat crop of the territory in two equal parts. Not long since that line was on the eastern border of the Mississippi valley, and now it cuts through the center of the state of Illinois. Immigration poured into the western plains as soon as they were opened by railroads, and the more eastern states, with the easily cleared land already under cultivation, show but slow progress and some of them none at all Ohio, Pennsylvania, New York and Virginia were the leading states in 1839, while Indiana, Illinois and Michigan produced only from two to four million bushels each The next decade does not change matters much Pennsylvania, Ohio, New York and Virginia remain at the head, Illinois, Indiana and Michigan move up, and Wisconsin and Missouri enter the list of the twelve leading wheat producing states. Quite a change is to be noted in the decade ending in 18[illegible] The purely prairie states step to the front and subsequently hold their own at the head of the column The eastern states are pushed to the rear, and the southern states, with the exception of Kentucky and Virginia, disappear from the list. The census of 1870 (crop of 1869) shows nearly the same relative position of the advancing states, only Kentucky had stepped out, Virginia barely held on, and Minnesota and California briskly stepped into line The interval between the census of 1870 and 1880 is remarkable for a rapid advance all along the line, or at least the western portion of it. The prairie region almost doubled the yield Pennsylvania remained stationary, New York and Virginia passed out of the list, and their places are filled by the young states of Kansas and Nebraska, presenting a crop of 17,000,000, and 13,000,000, respectively

In 1871, we produced in the aggregate in the United States 230,722,400 bushels of wheat on 1[illegible] 843 8[illegible] acres and the returns of 1880 showed a crop of 480,84[illegible] 23 bushels raised on 3[illegible],03[illegible] [illegible]0 acres, indicating an annual increase during the ten years intervening of 1 [illegible] acres and [illegible] bushels. Since the date of the last census the vast plains of Dakota, the western portions of Minnesota, Nebraska, Kansas and Texas have been made accessible Immigration from Europe and from the eastern states has been unusually large so that it may fairly be presumed that at the rate of progress of the preceding decade has been maintained during the first half of the present, if it has not been accelerated We can fairly estimate the acreage in wheat in the United States at the present time at 4[illegible] 000,000, capable of producing 600,000 000 bushels in a year of a good general average crop Deducting from this quantity 50,000,000 bushels for seed, and 330 000,000 for bread or six bushels per capita to the 55,000,000 people, would leave us about 200,000 000 bushels for export This is doubtless our capacity under very favorable conditions, which fortunately cannot be expected to occur in conjunction throughout our broad territory

The above figures show an astonishing growth in the cultivation of the popular cereal, which, if continued, must speedily result in over production and extremely low prices A large number of men, otherwise well informed, have taken the alarm and sound the bugle call for retreat in wheat production Is there real danger pending The answer depends on the fact whether the Union can and will maintain its grand strides in wheat culture much longer I think the alarm is needless and that we have reached the point of culmination in the production

The old men of to-day remember well the days when western Ohio and Indiana were frontier regions and the prairies beyond an almost unknown wilderness In less than one full average life-time, the stupendous results as indicated by the foregoing statistics have been accomplished In one life-time a huge tidal wave of pioneers and settlers swept over the upper basin of the Mississippi from the Alleghanies to the Rocky mountains The surveyor followed the hunter and was again rapidly succeeded by the energetic, sturdy yeomanry from all countries, clearing the forests and overturning the prairies until now the tourist can travel from Pittsburg to beyond the Missouri river, seeing nothing but homesteads, orchards, fields of grain and fences becoming more new as he approaches the western hills

The census of 1880 shows that the increase in the total farm acreage in the great grain producing states of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Dakota, Nebraska and Kansas, during the preceding decade averaged as high as 48 7 per cent although Minnesota, Kansas, Nebraska and Dakota presented a much higher average In the same time the increase in the north Atlantic states was only 8 5, in the south Atlantic states 12 4 and in the southern states only 34 1 per cent., the increase in the latter being due mainly to the growth of Texas and Arkansas

The following table presents the proportion of land in farms to total land surface according to the census of 1880

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ohio | 0 [illegible] | Iowa | 0 [illegible] |
| Indiana | 0 5[illegible] | Missouri | 0 [illegible]84 |
| Illinois | 0 5[illegible] | Dakota | 0 040 |
| Michigan | 0 [illegible] | Nebraska | 0 [illegible]4 |
| Wisconsin | 0 441 | Kansas | 0 410 |
| Minnesota | 0 [illegible] | | |

Intimately connected with the foregoing is the following table which shows the percentage of improved land to total of land in farms in the last three census years

| State | 1860 | 1870 | 1880 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ohio | 61 | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Indiana | 5[illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Illinois | 67 4 | [illegible] 7 | [illegible] |
| Michigan | 4[illegible] 5 | [illegible] | [illegible]0 1 |
| Wisconsin | 41 5 | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Minnesota | [illegible] | [illegible] 8 | [illegible]4 1 |
| Iowa | [illegible] 8 | 40 | [illegible]0 3 |
| Missouri | 31 [illegible] | [illegible] 1 | [illegible]0 |
| Dakota | [illegible] | 1[illegible] | [illegible] |
| Nebraska | [illegible] | 44 | [illegible] |
| Kansas | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible]0 [illegible] |

The proportion of land in farms to total land surface in the United States in 1880 was 0 [illegible]4, while the percentage of improved lands to total land in farms was 53 8 per cent

A careful survey of the foregoing tables coupled with a fair knowledge of the soil climate and typography of the different portions of our country demonstrates the startling fact that we are rapidly exhausting the supply of wild arable land The statistics indicate that the land in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan Wisconsin, Iowa, Missouri and Nebraska which is fit for farming was nearly all reduced to private ownership five years ago, and that a very high percentage of it was improved It seems that the only wild land, excepting, of course, the mountain and timber districts, was mainly to be found in the western portions of Texas, Kansas, Nebraska, Minnesota and Dakota and the day is near when the last acre of land, easily put under cultivation will have been disposed of by our government. Vast tracts of land of the original domain of the United States, east of the Mississippi, still remain unoccupied They are the rocky, rugged slopes of the Appalachians, the mountainous districts of the northeast, the forests, everglades, swamps and sandy barrens of Florida and the pineries on the sandy, rocky, sterile soil of Wisconsin Michigan and Minnesota The tide of immigration which, for more than half a century poured through our open gateways and made the wild prairies and woods of the west bloom as a garden, surged past the woods wastes and mountains, so hard to conquer, and left them like barren, isolated islands in a stream to be occupied by generations yet to come The rate of improvements on the wild lands lying east of the Mississippi will be extremely low in the future, and especially so in the wheat producing belt or zone situated between the [illegible]th and 45th degrees north latitude

West of the Mississippi the settlers eager in search of lands and homesteads have reached the farthest limit in the gently sloping plains where agriculture can be safely carried on with the annual amount of rainfall This line is near the 100th meridian, and extends in a serpentine course from the Rio Grande to the British possessions in the north Here where the annual precipitation drops down to twelve inches and less, nature has called a halt to the further advance of the farmer, and if he ventures beyond into the subhumid zone he must depend on irrigation All the arable lands east of this belt, which like a "death line" runs through our whole territory and bars the westward march of agriculture is practically reduced to private ownership In Texas, Kansas and Nebraska this line was reached several years ago and the tide of immigration turned upon itself when the furthest advanced became aware of the danger of long-continued drouths and began to abandon their homesteads In the northwest, in Dakota there still remained a good margin, but the heavy influx of settlers in quest of homes, have narrowed it from year to year and soon here too, in that last corner the last homestead on good, arable open government land will be founded It is true the conversion of the public domain into private possessions does not transfer the wild land at once into productive farms but the progress in that direction is quite rapid in those states Not many years elapse from the moment the first practical farmer turns over the first furrow in the broad prairie, until the time when the iron horse dashes across the plains and the passengers see nothing on either side of them but an endless succession of rectangular fields of grain, interspersed with houses, barns and stables of more or less pretension The next census will see nearly all that broad territory densely populated and the monotonous prairies converted into smiling fields of grain

From the foot of the Rocky mountains to the east and parallel with that range extends a belt of level, grassy plains, varying in width but, averaging probably 100 to 300 miles The soil is fertile and the level surface quite inviting to the farmer, but the want of sufficient humidity precludes successful farming except where irrigation is practicable. Hundreds of thousands of acres of this zone will never be utilized except as pasture, unless the cultivation of the prairies to the eastward will modify the climate and secure greater annual precipitation, or unless new methods of agriculture adapted to such conditions are adopted.

West of this belt rises the gigantic system of the Rocky mountains, with its numerous ranges plateaus and valleys With an average width of over 600 miles, it covers the entire breadth of the United States Far away from the influence of ocean breezes, whose moisture is wrung out in crossing the coast ranges of the terraced western slopes and with an altitude rarely below 1,000 feet, this vast territory is but an arid desert, with scanty vegetation and poorly adapted to the purposes of agriculture A few scattered valleys of limited extent can be rendered productive by irrigation, but nearly the whole of that extensive territory is of no utility whatever, except to a few stockmen and miners The fertile valleys of the Sacramento and the Willamette and the central basin of the Columbia, however, form noted exceptions to the general sterility of our mountainous west. The Sacramento valley has probably reached its limit in wheat production, those portions easily cultivated have been farmed for some years and, to make the remainder fit for agriculture, will require enormous outlays of labor and money, so that rapid increase in acreage and yield cannot be expected there The same is true of the Willamette valley The clear lands are generally under cultivation Our farmers begin to work under improved systems of husbandry which will produce a higher average of crops in the future but any marked increase in acreage will have to be won from dense forests and scrub-oak, which cost from $20 to $100 per acre to clear It must be inferred that the rapid expansion of agriculture in our valley cannot be hoped for in the near future The central basin of the Columbia presents different features A belt of land, remarkably well adapted for the cultivation of the cereals, intersected occasionally by sterile regions, encircles the whole valley It is twenty to fifty miles in width and if the waste lands were eliminated from it would probably have a continuous length of about [illegible] miles The rest of the large valley, which has diameters of [illegible] to 300 miles is practically useless except for stock raising The largest portion of the area adapted for wheat is in the hands of private owners although cultivation has not kept pace with occupation and settlement High rates of freight the great distance from the sources of immigration prevailing hard times and the proverbial aversion of pioneer settlers to systematic farming have kept progress there at a slow pace, but with the introduction of railroads with the return of better times and with sturdy, industrious and economical immigrants from the east and from Europe displacing the frontier stock, it will be but a few years before almost every acre of the famous wheat belt is plowed and harvested A few thousand of good farmers settled there would change the aspect of the whole country in two or three years What that basin is capable of producing is so far largely conjectural, but it is safe to say that it will not be far from 30,000,000 bushels of wheat within the next ten years It is possible that within the present decade should circumstances favor us, the states fronting on the Pacific may swell their annual yield of wheat to 100,000 000, which figure would also about represent the culmination in the production of breadstuffs on this coast.

A careful perusal of the dry statements and still dryer statistical tables of our census reports reveal the startling fact that our cherished notions of the wealth of our public domain are mere illusions, ready to explode A half a million of the most vigorous and energetic of the people of the crowded countries of the old world flocked annually to these hospitable shores Our own natural increase of population was enormous. A constant stream of humanity pushed steadily westward to virgin soils and towns, cities, counties and states rose as if by magic in that wonderful new country Decades passed the tide surged onward with unabated vehemence, and still the maps showed an unsettled, almost unexplored territory toward the setting sun of such magnitude that a score of states could be carved out of it. The idea became fixed in our minds that our patrimony of public arable lands was inexhaustible and would last for generations to come The dry figures of the census takers tell a different tale and dispel the illusions We have practically disposed of the public domain as far as it is worth taking The public land commission with all available data on hand, estimated our public lands undisposed of on the 30th of June 1880, as follows

| | Acres |
|---|---|
| [illegible] | [illegible] 000 000 |
| Coal lands | [illegible] |
| Lands containing [illegible] mineral [illegible] deposits | [illegible]00 000 |
| Arid land of the North | 1 [illegible]00 000 |
| Sands in the South | 2 [illegible] |
| Irrigable lands | [illegible] 000 000 |
| Grazing lands desert land grants reservations etc | [illegible] 31 2[illegible] |

In 1880 there still remained of unoccupied land in the hands of the government a grand total of 1 400,000 square miles, but, notwithstanding this, the land commission in their report say "It was estimated June 30 18[illegible], that exclusive of certain lands in Southern states of lands over which the survey and disposition laws had been extended, lying in the West the United States did not own of arable, agricultural public lands, which could be cultivated without irrigation, or other artificial appliances more than an area of the present state of Ohio viz [illegible] acres As [illegible] 000 000 acres of arable land were taken up in 18[illegible] the commission reached the startling conclusion, that at the same rate, it would only require three more years to absorb all the available arable land remaining in possession of the government. Five years have passed since then railroads have extended their lines into wild regions, the land offices have been fully occupied in the disposition of the public domain and we can not be far from the moment when the last quarter section of what the commission calls arable land will be settled upon

Does not all this force the conviction upon us that the extraordinary increase in acreage and crops, to which we had become accustomed since 1850 has reached its maximum, and that soon we will arrive at a point where further progress in this direction will be comparatively slow and perhaps cease entirely for a number of years Our system of farming, as compared with agriculture in England and Northern Germany, is bad but it was the best adapted to the conditions prevailing here With European methods we would not yet have reached the banks of the Mississippi but with ours, by looking to immediate results and discounting the future, we were enabled to overrun the country like a prairie fire None but our piratical methods of husbandry could have enabled us to accomplish what we did But the reason for it ceases soon and we will speedily be forced into more scientific and rational farming With our wasteful ways we have exhausted and impoverished our soils The yield per acre begins to diminish after a certain number of years, the annual average of wheat in some of the older states is becoming fearfully low and it will take long years of intelligent, patient toil to restore to the soil its old vigor and fertility It is very probable that during the transition from one to another method of agriculture, we will experience a marked diminution in our crop aggregates The state of New York, which fifty years ago lead in wheat culture furnishes an instance which prognosticates the fate of the newer states In 1839 that state produced 12,286 418 bushels in 1849, 13 121,488 bushels, in 1859 8 681 10[illegible] bushels in 18[illegible] 12,1[illegible]8,4[illegible] bushels and in 18[illegible] only 11,58[illegible] [illegible]68 bushels of wheat showing that wheat production there reached its maximum thirty years ago This result is due to the facts of having all the tillable lands already under cultivation at that time, of diverting agricultural interests into other and more remunerative channels and to a steady diminution in the average yield per acre, consequent upon the exhaustion of the soil. Several others of the states on the Atlantic border, and even on this side of the Appalachians manifest the same symptoms of decay in this industry, which will become more conspicuous with each census

As long as the increase in acreage in the new states and territories overbalances the actual diminution in acreage and average yield in the older states so long will the aggregate wheat production of the union increase from year to year The first factor is probably already on the wane, while the latter necessarily grows with the speed that marked the progress of the former during the last three decades As as long as the increase in acreage in the new states and territories and the enormous yield of virgin soil overbalances the actual diminution in acreage and crops, persistently maintained in the states as they grow older so long will the aggregate wheat production of the union increase from year to year We have probably passed the maximum increase if not we will soon do so, but the decrease, on the opposite side, is steadily and unremittingly eating into our splendid crop aggregates like a malignant cancer, and ere we are aware of the fact our annual wheat crop will be forced to stationary figures if it will not show an absolute decline

The following table shows the wheat production per capita in the United States during the forty years ending in 1880

| Crop year | Bushels | Bushels per capita |
|---|---|---|
| 1839 | 84 823 [illegible] | 5 0 |
| 1849 | 100 485 [illegible]44 | 4 3 |
| 1859 | 1[illegible]3 104 924 | 5 6 |
| 1869 | 287 745 626 | 7 5 |
| 1879 | 459 4[illegible]9 50[illegible] | 9 2 |

New lands, easily tilled, in the fertile prairies, and the extraordinary rapidity with which improved and labor saving agricultural machines were invented and introduced enabled us to raise the production from five bushels per head in 1839 to nearly double that amount in 1879 Further improvement in this line is still possible and if the supply of wild, fertile, level prairie land were unlimited, we would probably continue our advance until actual overproduction gravely stared us in the face, and we were threatened with suffocation in our own wealth So far as the United States is concerned I see nothing to warrant the alarm of over production of wheat. We have, in fact, reached the maximum of our wheat crop, and it is extremely doubtful whether any subsequent year will present us with a crop exceeding that of 1884 The small residue of arable land readily put under cultivation, which in 1880 still belonged to our public domain, has been disposed of The millions of acres still remaining are unfit for agriculture. The new, sparsely peopled regions of the West show yet extensive tracts awaiting the farmer's plow, but are dwindling rapidly under the energy of incoming settlers This increase in acreage in the west is counterbalanced by a decrease in yield in the east where the soil is impoverished by a vicious, piratical system which happily has served its time The prevailing low prices for breadstuffs will retard the almost fabulous growth of our agricultural interests and turn the attention of vast numbers to other points, thus decreasing production and at the same time adding to the consumption There is no special encouragement immediately in sight for our farmers, it is true, no more than there is for other occupations The price of flour in the world's markets depends largely on our crops, and fear has been general that a universally good crop would glut the market and force the price below the cost of production The following statistics indicate that such apprehension of danger is not well founded on the contrary there are many good reasons which point to a hopeful future for the wheat producer, the discussion of some of which I will leave to the next article

H F SUKSDORF

# MADGE'S LETTER

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept 8

There is nothing with which Time deals so capriciously as with certain buildings He seems to take a wanton delight in divesting them of the original dignity in chasing them through the various phases of the fall from greatness and holding them up to the disrespectful eye of man as a pitiable example of what clay and mortar can accomplish in the way of a leap from the sublime to the ridiculous

There is a block in San Francisco very nearly opposite the Baldwin hotel a solemn cold repellant grim brick block. It bears upon its brow the seal of the Catholic church the small significant symbol of Catholicism is graved over each door and window It was once St. Ignatius Church and College—the home and headquarters of the Jesuits of San Francisco where the young Catholic idea was taught to shoot into the channels of the only true faith But all this was long before the ambitious spires of the new St Ignatius towered above everything except the shot tower of this city

The Jesuits now perform their holy duties in spacious and well lighted halls in the region of Hayes valley Their sanctifying presence has been removed from the Market street block and the property itself having passed from out the hands of the Catholic church, it has been devoted to various and sundry profane uses at one and the same time From the hall where prayer and chant were wont to issue may be heard the sonorous voice of the auctioneer and his brazen bell and glaring flag have replaced the tinkle of the acolytes silver and the priestly banners In the square courts before the building are huddled a variety of booths and shops, fruit stalls, dime museums, where the fat woman, the living skeleton the wild man of the wilderness, the mermaid and the real lady in the spun glass toilette may be witnessed for the sum of ten cents second hand clothing establishments, dealers in old and new furs, furniture, tin pans, and bric a brac of a questionable quality and remarkable variety [illegible] giving the effect of a block of the Bowery on a diminished plan

These are some good Catholics extant in San Francisco who have felt genuine grief at this sacrilegious violation of the eternal fitness of things, and it was with some inward gratification that they perceived all this confusion of trade unceremoniously swept away a few weeks past, and a sort of general cleaning out and cleaning up instituted, which boded some respectable invasion of the whilom temple There ensued a great deal of painting decorating covering of steps with canvas canopies and other peculiar departures from the ordinary outer evidences of any known branch of business and eventually St. Ignatius hall blossomed out with a large painting of a very remarkable boat on the Japanese style in which are seated two figures sailing away through Japanese scenery and the explanation printed above them "A trip through Japan

The steps leading to the entrance are covered with canvas giving one rather the impression of going to a ball and the interior of the hall is unlike anything known to the American intelligence as is quite fitting, since after leaving Market street one is supposed to enter Japan.

This whole affair has been gotten up by Deakin brothers, a rival, presumably, to the panorama, the Battle of Waterloo which still rages furiously in its octagon encampment

The Japanese exhibit is both unique and interesting The entrance leads into a square hall, separated from the interior by queerly interlaced bamboo doors, through which tantalizing and confusing glimpses may be had of the Japanesque attractions The entrance fee of half a dollar having caused these doors to swing back, the dazed American voyager is greeted by the sight of a small Japanese village in a high state of prosperity, in which carpenters, tailors potters, decorators weavers, artists, and workers in bronze are plying their separate vocations with much energetic rapidity A somewhat theatrical effect is produced from the reason that natural scenery is of course excluded and the walls of the hall are painted in panels of the peculiar reds blues and grays of the Japanese and are hung with banners and ornaments swung from a twisted lattice of bamboo rods

In the center of the hall stands a little pagoda containing nothing apparently but a flight of steps, and mounting these as a matter of course, since travelers must see everything you step up and out into the midst of a really exquisite panorama, and one which can not help startling a Californian, who is unfamiliar with Japanese scenery

The view is of Yokohama, and conspicuous is the great Tea House, whatever that may be, reached by mounting one hundred steps. Around and about are various points of great interest in this country, such as the Red Lacquered Bridge of Nikko, leading to the sacred temple of Nikko and which can only be crossed once a year, from some reason not stated to me by the polite Japanese guide, who superintended my wanderings through his native country There is the sacred mountain of Fuji Gama, which he assured me came unexpectedly out upon the face of the earth one night, about 385 B C a boiling spring like our California Geysers and various pagodas, bridges, water falls mountains, streams and grottos beside sacred islands, where abide the gods and goddesses

Descending the stairs again we passed through an entrance guarded by two savage figures in coats of mail armed with deadly weapons into [illegible] village where the arts and industries of Japan are [illegible] extensively and at the extreme end was built a most delightfully cool and delicate summer-house, the fac simile I am told, of the Japanese residence during the warmest months of the year It was built of their peculiarly beautiful wood, which is of the smoothness of satin and a color not unlike manila paper It was enclosed in a delicate but strong lattice of bamboo, no larger in diameter than a broomstraw exquisitely bent and matched in size Within were several Japanese women and a few chairs, no other furniture of any sort. The ladies made us tea and served it to us in little porcelain bowls with infinite grace and gentle dignity, and we sipped it as slowly and made it last as long as possible and asked for more, in order to stand there and watch the fascinating little creatures without appearing to be as rude as we actually were We realized, of course, that they were on exhibition, but there is something so quiet and perfectly bred in the passionless faces and delicate manners of these Japanese women that one is conscious of a certain reproof given one's curiosity They are quite unconscious of this power, possibly, and therein much of it lies. About a week before the opening of the exhibition we met these ladies at Golden Gate park doing our scenery, and we followed them about in a brazen, undaunted way and enjoyed them, then, in the open air with their strange, charming dark faces and their picturesque garb, their little shuffling feet and delicate, bare limbs freely displayed beneath the thin loose garments at the mercy of the breezes fresh from the ocean enjoyed them more perhaps than when they stood before us so quietly and respectfully and looked just a little tired and bored by our rabid tea-drinking propensity The most interesting of their mechanical exhibits is the manufacture beneath one's eyes of the beautiful Sat Suma and Cloissone pottery, and this was moreover, fraught with intense interest to San Francisco people, since the managers of this concern promise to sell these wares at least thirty five per cent cheaper than they have ever been offered in San Francisco The "Trip through Japan" is rather an ambitious title, however, for this display, for one cannot help feeling on issuing thence upon the intensely commonplace cobbles of Market street that there is doubtless much of the empire which one has not seen. Yet it is, perhaps, quite as long and complete a voyage as one had a right to expect for fifty cents. MADGE.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure.
This powder never varies. A marvel of purity strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans.
WM T COLEMAN & CO Agts San Francisco

GET THE BEST,
FOR
THE BEST
IS THE CHEAPEST
IN THE END
For Style Fit and Wear,
THIS WELL KNOWN
MAKE OF MEN'S SHOES
IS
UNEXCELLED
LEWIS BROTHERS.
(Successor to M L Lewis)
Sole Agents for Portland, Or for this well know make
249 First St. bet Main and Madison

Musical
INSTRUMENTS
AT
LOW PRICES!
We import from Europe, and special freight rates enable us to sell to DEALERS lower than they can lay down goods from the East.
SEND FOR OUR NEW PRICE LIST.
KOHLER & CHASE,
71 Morrison street, Portland, Or.
The K. & C. Strings are the Best,

EUGENE HOEY,
MANUFACTURER
Bedding, Lounges,
AND
PARLOR SUITS
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
131 First st.

W. J. VAN SCHUYVER & CO.,
Wholesale Liquor Dealers,
63 Front Street, Portland, Oregon.
AGENTS FOR
Cyrus Noble Distillery,
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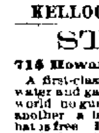
I Crown Cyrus Noble Bourbon Whisky
II Crown Cyrus Noble Bourbon Whisky.
III Crown Cyrus Noble Bourbon Whisky
Cyrus Noble White Rye.

[illegible]
MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN
Fancy Furs & Robes,
No. 82 First st., Portland, Or.



POLLISTER & MERRILL'S
BICYCLE AGENCY
Sole Agts for VICTOR Bicycles
Second Hand Bicycles of [illegible]
First-class Makes [illegible]
SEND FOR CATALOGUE
62 First St Portland Or

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS

B FREIMANN'S
NEW
Coffee House & Restaurant,
OAK ST BET FRONT AND FIRST
The Leading Place in Town,
Cleanliness, Polite Attention and Palatable Food
Rich Cream Muffins and French Bread.

THE MERCHANT HOTEL.
Cor Third and D sts Portland Or.
HAS 1[illegible]5 WELL LIGHTED WELL VENTILATED elegantly furnished rooms, en suite and single, and is supplied with Hydraulic Passenger Elevator Electric Calls, Bath Rooms, Telephone, and all modern improvements and conveniences.
Private Dining rooms for Families and Parties
KELLOGG, DAVIS & CO., Prop's.

ST. DAVID'S,
715 Howard St., Near Third, San Francisco.
A first-class Lodging Hotel containing 200 rooms water and gas in each room no better beds in the world no guest allowed to use the linen once used by another a large reading room hot and cold water baths free Price of rooms—Per night 50c and [illegible]c per week from $ upward. Open all night.
R HUGHES Proprietor
At Market street Ferry take Omnibus line of street cars to corner of Third and Howard

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.
EPPS'S COCOA.
BREAKFAST
"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well selected Cocoa, Mr Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—Civil Service Gazette.
Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in half pound tins by grocers, labeled thus:
JAMES EPPS & CO., Homœopathic Chemists, London, England.
San Francisco Depot. Richards & Harrison.

For a good glass of Beer go to P. Heiler's S. E. corner First and Pine.

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT.

FOR ADOPTION—A BOY OF 8 YEARS WANTS a home in a good family, in the city or country Apply at 1[illegible]3 Washington street

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE AGED WIDOW lady with no children wants a place as housekeeper or to do chamberwork Address box No 24, East Portland Or

WANTED—TWO YOUNG LADIES TO TRAVEL with a dramatic company proposals from good amateurs will be considered Address with photograph stating age qualifications and salary expected Manager care Oregonian

WANTED—BY A LADY PLAIN SEWING BY the day Address M F care Oregonian

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT BY A YOUNG man of five years experience a position as bookkeeper or any clerical position can furnish best credentials as to character and ability Address P O box No 205 East Portland Or

WANTED—MISCELLANEOUS

WANTED—ALBINA LOTS THOSE HAVING lots in Albina on the market will find it to their advantage to address [illegible] P O box [illegible]

WANTED—A HORSE—WILL KEEP HIM FOR [illegible] care Oregonian

WANTED [illegible] OR SECOND HAND STEAM [illegible] Apply to BELL LARKIN & ATKERSON [illegible]

WANTED AGENTS

THE BOOMING BOOK FOR AGENTS—JOHN B Gough's wonderful new book [illegible] A L BANCROFT & CO San Francisco

SALESMEN WANTED—TWO GOOD ENERGETIC [illegible]

WANTED HELP

WANTED GIRL [illegible] GENERAL HOUSEWORK [illegible]

WANTED A RELIABLE YOUNG MAN WHO is willing to work. Call at room [illegible] First street

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE—10-ACRE LOTS NEAR CITY [illegible] Inquire of T A WOOD Odd Fellows building

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT IN KERNS Addition to East Portland [illegible] Washington and First st

AN EIGHTH INTEREST IN A TRACT SIX [illegible] CLAYTON & IVER[illegible]

FOR SALE 25 OR 100 ACRES [illegible] Clackamas county $1,300 [illegible] ALLEN [illegible] First st

FOR SALE MISCELLANEOUS

FOR SALE—FURNITURE FOR SALE AND cottage to rent at $15 [illegible] Apply at N 410 East Park st.

FOR SALE—THE FURNITURE IN DWELLING 154 Oak all first class and almost new [illegible] be sold at a sacrifice Apply on the premises [illegible] P M

FOR SALE—A CALIGRAPH ALMOST NEW [illegible] to FRANK WOOLSEY [illegible] First and A sts

FOR SALE—DOCTOR'S PRACTICE GOOD [illegible] Apply at [illegible] First sts

SPECIAL NOTICES

CHICKEN RANCH TO LEASE ONE ACRE lots to lease Inquire of T A WOOD Odd Fellows building

THREE FARMS TO EXCHANGE FOR CITY property Inquire of T A WOOD Odd Fellows building

DR. S E JOSEPHI HAS REMOVED HIS office to S.E. cor Morrison and First sts. Residence N W cor Eleventh and Main sts.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the office of J B Congle [illegible] Front st Portland Or, up to [illegible] o'clock P M Sept 1[illegible] 1885 for [illegible] six gold medals 2[illegible] pennyweights 20 karats fine [illegible] bronze medals [illegible] J B CONGLE President Mechanics Fair

AMERICAN EXCHANGE WHARF CAPACITY 4000 tons Wheat Flour Mill Feed and all kinds of produce stored For rates apply to CHAS CHAMBERS Manager

EXECUTORS' SALE [illegible]
E N SARGENT
R D KELLETT Executors
Centralia W T

BUSINESS CHANCES

WANTED A PARTNER TAILOR ENTERPRISE [illegible] Address [illegible] Oregonian

WANTED—A PARTNER WITH [illegible] CAPITAL [illegible] cider and vinegar [illegible] Apply to JOHN A CHILD [illegible]

$1000 PARTNER WANTED IN OLD [illegible] apply FRAME & CROSS 1[illegible] First st

HOTEL TO RENT—THE FURNITURE FOR sale a good stand For particulars inquire of E CARPENTER or the premises at [illegible]

PROFESSIONAL CARDS

DR J C BRYANT—PRIVATE DISEASES OF [illegible] and midwifery a specialty Office [illegible] Ladd's Block [illegible] Portland Or

E. A JONES M D [illegible] JONES, CAN BE [illegible]

MRS M H WHITNEY M D OFFICE HOURS 10 to 12 A M [illegible] First and Yamhill sts rooms [illegible]

A. T NICKLIN PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON Office 175 Washington street telephone No [illegible]

THOMAS FITCH—ATTORNEY AT LAW PORTland Or Office corner First and Washington sts over First National Bank

MILL AND FARM MACHINERY

Z. T WRIGHT DEALER IN FARM & MILL Machinery Belting, Oils Brass Goods Inspirators Pumps Bells etc Foot of Morrison st Portland

FRANK BROTHERS' IMPLEMENT COMPANY importer and dealer in farm and mill machinery 68 and 70 Front st. Portland, Or

CHAS H DODD & CO. SOLE AGENTS BUCKEYE Mower and Reaper Canton Pitts Thresher Haines Header Schutler Wagons Front, First and Vine sts.

KNAPP, BURRELL & CO., WHOLESALE FARM machinery and dealers in agricultural implements, farm and spring wagons, buggies, carriages, etc. portable and stationary engines saw mills and grist mill machinery a specialty rubber and leather belting

WHOLESALE GROCERS

ALLEN & LEWIS, WHOLESALE GROCERS, COR ner N Front and D sts. Portland, Or

CORBITT & MACLEAY WHOLESALE GROCER and Commission Merchants, 64 and 66 Front st. Portland.

WADHAMS & ELLIOTT WHOLESALE GROCERS, Forwarding and Commission Merchants, Nos. 6[illegible] and 6[illegible] Front street. Portland, Or

J. O'CONNOR, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL grocer dealer in ship stores garden and grass seeds foreign and domestic fruits, etc. N. E. cor Front and Alder sts. Portland, Or

MISCELLANEOUS

NEW ORLEANS COFFEE HOUSE AND RES taurant WILLIAMS & RAAB proprietors Taylor st, between First and Second No Chinese employed [illegible]

MRS WESTWAY HAIRDRESSER AND WIG [illegible] Shampooing and Hair Cutting [illegible]

A. WEILER & CO CIGAR MANUFACTURers N. E. cor First and Alder streets Portland Oregon Props Factory No. 28 [illegible]

WM. GARDNER & CO PRACTICAL PLUMBers, Gas and Steam Fitters. Hot water heating a specialty Corner Third and Alder sts. Portland.

SAWMILL MACHINERY & ENGINES, BOILERS ETC.

TATUM & BOWEN SAN FRANCISCO AND 9[illegible] Front st Portland Or We have manufactured the greater part of this class of machinery in use on the coast and our long experience and valuable patents enable us to fully supply the wants of mill men

CHISEL-TOOTH SAW

TATUM & BOWEN SAN FRANCISCO AND [illegible] Front st. Portland [illegible] sole agents for the [illegible] Chisel Tooth Saw now made with our patent plate protecting segments which places it far in the lead of worthless imitations.

LEATHER AND FINDINGS

HERBERT BRADLEY & CO, SUCCESSORS TO Bradley & Doheny, 109 Front, bet. Washington and Stark sts. Leather and Findings, Shoe Store Supplies.

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS

SNELL HEITSHU & WOODARD ESTABLISHED 1851 Portland Or

SHOW CASE MANUFACTURERS.

DIXON, BORGESON & CO 10[illegible] FRONT ST Portland and 2[illegible] Market st., San Francisco.

SADDLERY.

R. SHERLOCK SADDLERY, HARNESS HARDware 7[illegible] Front st. Portland Or

SAILS, FLAGS AND TENTS.

V. R SMITH SAIL, FLAG AND TENT MAKER [illegible] North Front st., Portland, Or.

TO RENT ROOMS AND OFFICES.

FOR RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS with board at 155 Alder st

FOR RENT—A NEATLY FURNISHED ROOM with gas and use of bath room. Inquire at No 1[illegible]1 Seventh st.

ELEGANT FURNISHED ROOMS WITH GAS and bath [illegible] to $10 Call at 65 Oak st., bet. Third and Fourth.

PLEASANT AIRY ROOMS FROM $5 UPWARDS, [illegible] brick (fire proof building) Apply N W cor Third and B

DESIRABLE ROOMS FOR HOUSEKEEPING furnished [illegible] also single rooms en suite or [illegible] Fifth st

UNFURNISHED ROOMS FOR RENT EN suite or single with or without board fine location Strong Block First and Market sts

FOR RENT—NICELY FURNISHED FRONT rooms with modern improvements very desirable location [illegible] East Park st near Taylor

FOR RENT—TO FIRST-CLASS ROOMERS NEWly furnished [illegible] preferred McGinn's [illegible] Washington [illegible]

FOR RENT—NEWLY FURNISHED ROOMS, en suite or single with board Call or address No. [illegible]

FOR RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS IN A VERY desirable [illegible] to gentlemen only private family [illegible] S E cor Fourth and Montgomery

FOR RENT—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED [illegible] First and Morrison [illegible] Inquire of Mrs. OSWOLD [illegible]

NEATLY FURNISHED BAY WINDOW PARlor [illegible] also single rooms from $10 to $15 [illegible] N W cor Eleventh and Alder

BALDWIN LODGING HOUSE—PERSONS IN want of airy comfortable lodgings, call at 22[illegible]½ Second st bet. Salmon and Main Terms reasonable

TO RENT HOUSES AND STORES.

F[illegible] WITH EIGHT [illegible]

T[illegible] COR FOURTH [illegible]

FOR RENT A COMPLETE COTTAGE WITH [illegible]

FOR RENT A HOUSE AND FURNITURE FOR [illegible]

FOR RENT—A LARGE 8 ROOM HOUSE WITH [illegible] large yard and well [illegible] Stark st

TO RENT ELEGANT TWO STORY DWELLING [illegible] rooms bath room [illegible] modern conveniences together [illegible] Apply immediately at No [illegible]

COTTAGE TO RENT OF 5 ROOMS—BRICK CELLAR [illegible] location one block from Washington [illegible] near Twenty first st

FOR RENT OR TRADE A COMFORTABLE cottage of eight rooms exclusive of bathroom, [illegible] convenient to street cars. [illegible] terms etc at 16 Pacific st.

TO RENT ROOMS WITH BOARD.

BOARD AND ROOMS—PLEASANT LOCATION and families accommodations at MRS. VINSON'S [illegible] Clay st near Third.

VERY DESIRABLE ROOMS WITH BOARD [illegible] reasonable by MRS MARY E. McBRIDE [illegible] Atkinson's houses 28 Third st

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

SUTTON & BEEBE SHIP CHANDLERY AND naval stores 18 N Front st., Portland Or

ALLEN & LEWIS, COMMISSION AND PRODUCE Merchants, Front and D Sts. Portland, Or

H. E. BATTIN GENERAL COMMISSION MERchant and produce dealer 130 Front street.

C. CESAR & CO SHIPPING AND COMMISsion Merchants 30 North Front street Portland

TAYLOR, YOUNG & CO., SHIP BROKERS AND Commission Merchants agents for San Juan Archipelago Lime Co. 34 Front street, cor Ash st.

MILLER & WEST—(J O. MILLER, W H. WEST) commission merchants in general and dairy produce, 1[illegible] Front st. between Washington and Stark.

J. McCRAKEN & CO IMPORTERS & WHOLEsale grocers and shipping and commission merchants Nos 60 62 and 64 North Front st. Portland Or.

W. S. MASON WHOLESALE GROCER AND commission merchant, Nos. 3 and 4 North Front st Portland Or

GIBSON, QUACKENBUSH & CO., SHIPPING AND Commission Merchants, specialties—wheat, flour salmon, grain bags, etc. N. W cor Front and Ash sts, Portland, Or

HERMAN METZGER PURCHASER OF hides, pelts furs wool and tallow and general commission merchant consignments solicited, No. 4 Third street P O box 7[illegible] Portland Oregon

MARK LEVY COMMISSION MERCHANT Importer of and dealer in tropical and domestic green dried and canned fruits, nuts, figs, dates and raisins. 1[illegible]2 Front st. Consignments of Oregon and California produce solicited

FINANCIAL.

MONEY TO LOAN ON ALL CLASS OF SECURities [illegible] country merchants discounted. [illegible] Portland Or

TO LOAN $500 OR $1000 ON FIRST MORTGAGE [illegible] Apply at Room G [illegible] First st

TO LOAN ON CITY PROPERTY FOR LONG term [illegible]

MONEY TO LOAN SECURITIES PURCHASED and notes discounted [illegible] B GOLDSMITH [illegible] First and Washington sts

MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS TO SUIT ON [illegible] or furniture without removal notes discounted financial and general brokerage A. J WELCH [illegible] First st.

MACHINISTS

TRENKMAN & WOLFF MACHINISTS, CORNER F and Third sts.—Housework, doors, railings, iron shutters, and machinery of all descriptions, planing and moulding tools to order.

CROCKERY, GLASSWARE, LAMPS.

HEGELE, CROWELL & CO IMPORTERS, 52 and 54 Front st. Portland Or

MINING MACHINERY

PARKE & LACY MILL, RAILWAY & MAchinists supplies a specialty 66 North Front st.

OFFICE
Franklin Building and Loan Association.
SERIES NO 5 NOW OPEN
[illegible] Association, 1[illegible]8 [illegible] from 12 to 1 P M at office [illegible] Olden [illegible] & Harvey 50 First st [illegible] Druggist Second [illegible] W B Well Druggist, East Portland

MEYER, WILSON & CO.,
PORTLAND OREGON
COMMISSION & SHIPPING MERCHANTS
Liberal Advances made on Shipments of Wheat and Flour
ORDERS EXECUTED BY OUR DIRECT LINE OF [illegible] from Liverpool to Portland for J. B White & Bros Cement, Pig Iron, Coal, Coke English [illegible] Fire Brick Bags and Bagging Tern Plates, etc.

EXCHANGE BAZAAR,
203, 205 207 Front St., Portland, Oregon.
TO THE PORTLAND PUBLIC—Having just re[illegible] prepared to sell all kinds of [illegible] Glass and Crockery [illegible] Furniture Bedding, [illegible] in fact, every [illegible] competition in [illegible] from manufacturers [illegible] Front street.
L JACOBS Prop r.

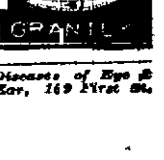
DR. WING LEE,
CHINESE PHYSICIAN,
HAS LOCATED IN PORTLAND TO PRACTICE his profession among the people. He makes a specialty of treating CHRONIC DISEASES which the American doctors fail to cure. Give him a trial and be convinced of his skill in treating all diseases.
Office No. 30 Pine st. between First and Second, Portland Or

HIMES
HIMES
HIMES
HIMES
Go to [illegible]
For Best Work,
GOOD PRINTING
Legal Blanks—Best Stock.
5 and 7 Washington St, PORTLAND

FAIRBANKS.
THE STANDARD
SCALES
L. H. PARKER,
AGENT
26 N Front, Portland, Or

WILZINSKI BROS. & CO.
Are Again in the Field with SOMETHING NEW in
CHAMPAGNE FLAVORED
5¢ [illegible]
Orders Solicited from the Trade only

CLUETT'S
CROWN COLLARS
AND CUFFS
TRADE MARK.
MONARCH SHIRTS
SOLD BY LEADING DEALERS



Dr. E. C. Brown, Diseases of Eye & Ear, 169 First St.

NewspaperARCHIVE® NewspaperARCHIVE®

The Oregonian.

PORTLAND, TUESDAY, SEPT 15, 1885.

## IT IS NOT SURPRISING.

Looked at from one point of view, it is not surprising that a democratic administration finds the filling of the offices a very difficult and troublesome matter. A very long time has elapsed since the democratic party was last in power, and the methods that prevailed under democratic administration of the olden time survive only in tradition, or in the memory of the old politicians. Nevertheless, the vitality of those memories is great. In former times, when the democratic party had everything its own way, methods of public business were extremely loose and irregular. Strict accountability and skillful performance of duty were seldom required. Men were appointed to office solely through the favoritism of powerful politicians, and there was no question whether the appointees were capable, or not. Appointments were made solely to reward service to party or fidelity to party leaders and bosses. That this method had survived in the democratic mind as a tradition or reminiscence through the long period of exclusion of their party from power, was apparent from the fact that the "party workers" expected it to be taken up right where they had left it off when the last democratic administration surrendered the government. But in that long interval methods of a better sort have grown up in the public business; and the necessity of conforming to them in some degree, at least, is one of the things that makes the filling of the offices now by a democratic administration a matter so troublesome and difficult. The country has passed from primitive to developed methods in the public business, but the mass of democratic applicants for official place thought it was the same old thing.

Again, during the quarter of a century that has passed by since a democratic administration was in power, the population of the country has almost doubled and wealth and business have increased five fold, or more. The last democratic president was elected in 1856. The population at the census before that, in 1850, was twenty-three millions. The census of 1880 was fifty millions of people. The offices of the country a quarter of a century ago were not comparable in number and importance to the offices of the present time. The people were content with limited accommodations and efficiency was at a very low ebb, in a large majority of cases. But the growth of population, wealth and intelligence demanded greater attention, facility and efficiency in public officials. The fact that a public office was a public trust to be administered for the benefit of the whole public, had become one of the unwritten laws of the republic. The necessities of the great war, the growth of population, the necessity for large revenue, increasing the offices largely and resulting in the enacting of new laws to protect the people from defalcations, frauds of officials, and creating greater responsibility and intelligence in public offices, have done much to change the class of men who are suitable to fill them. Since the democratic party retired from the control of the government and the offices in 1861, an entire revolution has been worked in their importance and in the mode of performing their duties. Is it to be wondered then that our democratic brethren find the work of turning the "offensive partisans" out and starting off with a new set of officials a difficult one?

This, really, is one of the causes of that slow progress in making changes, of which the democratic "workers" complain. It affords an explanation, too, of the many "mistakes" that have been committed, so far, in the making of appointments. The test of fitness, unknown to former democratic administrations and to aspirants for office under them, has come up and that test cannot be disregarded by the president, though he has complained bitterly that it has been often disregarded by those who have recommended appointments that were notoriously unfit to be made.

Again, it is not surprising that the "best workers" in the county, ward or district, so soon as the long coveted "reward" comes to them in the form of the offices, find themselves unfitted for the positions, and the work laborious, irksome, and even slavish. During the past twenty years, whenever they saw a government official, they regarded him as one who was drawing a salary from the people and rendering little or no service in return—holding a "soft snap," and just as soon as it was announced that Cleveland was elected there were fifty of them ready to take every old official's place, and the cry was for a "clean sweep" without regard to the public interests and the convenience of the public.

It is not to be wondered then, that the president is often imposed upon, and that improper, dishonest and incompetent persons are recommended to him by local and state party leaders. It is not to be wondered that new officials who have much to learn themselves, are placed in a false position by the cry which goes up for turning the "rascals out" that they are further embarrassed by being compelled to surround themselves with new and untried persons, many of whom are soon found incompetent and inefficient in their new and difficult duties. Just here is where the spirit and intention of the civil service law would have come to the aid of the official and of the public. The whole body of experienced officials in an important office would not be expected to "go" at once, a demoralizing scramble would be stopped, or at least would be checked, and the office-seeker himself would be saved much wear and tear of mind and body. If all parties would submit themselves with grace to this rule, when they gain power, expecting no changes in the heads of offices till the expiration of terms, and no "clean sweep" of subordinates at any time, we should have a practical reform of great value.

## CALIFORNIA FRUITS.

The San Francisco *Alta* says the fruit canning industry of California is "running down." Fruit never was so cheap and abundant, and both tin and sugar are unprecedentedly low, and yet this year's pack is not over two-thirds as great as that of last season. Packers can't get orders for canned fruits and in consequence are curtailing their product. The *Alta* attributes the lessening demand to the inferiority of the fruit. It says: "If the great business of marketing California fruit [illegible] and if the business of growing the fruit is to remain permanently profitable there must be established a standard of excellence that will open the markets of the world and keep them open." To this end that paper advocates rigorous inspection, under state authority.

This fully sustains the statements made hitherto by THE OREGONIAN as to the canned fruit of California, much of which is put upon this market by jobbers who refuse to handle the Oregon product, because they can make more by selling the poor California article at full prices. A local pride, if nothing else, ought to prevent Portland dealers from aiding California packers and jobbers to put this fraud upon our people and discourage home industry.

A proper public spirit would encourage fruit packing here among ourselves. Nearly all fruits that are canned for the market are grown here in greatest perfection. An establishment in East Portland is putting up excellent goods, but it does not receive the encouragement from dealers to which it is entitled. Instead of handling our own product, so as to develop a great industry here, many dealers order the California goods, which are confessedly inferior, and our own fruit, than which there is no better in the world, is suffered to rot in the orchards. A public spirit is greatly needed here, to take the place of the narrow individual selfishness [illegible] has continued so long.

W. H. Mills, land agent of the Central Pacific railroad, is reported as having said at San Francisco, a few days since, that such depressing times had never prevailed throughout California since the building of the road as at present. Not only is the company making no sales of land, but it is almost impossible to collect small dues on past sales or interest on mortgages. This, he says, is directly the result of shortage in crops. This year's fruit crop is good, but the grain product, the farmer's mainstay, is only five-twelfths of a crop.

## YACHTING—UTILITY AND COST.

A writer in the *Fortnightly Review*, in an article on "Yacht Racing," produces some things that are pertinent just now. But while yachting is fine sport, doubtless, for those who engage in it, it may be doubtful whether its lessons will prove of any great utility to those who "go down to the sea in ships." The writer in the English periodical is unable to find higher actual utility than these, viz:

> The sport is not without incident and healthy excitement and worthy of encouragement. Business men, we know, are often called upon to cross the English or Irish channels, or the Atlantic on very short notice, and all who have been yachting in their youth must rejoice in their experience when they see their fellow-passengers writhing under the dreaded *mal de mer*, the only remedy for sea-sickness being a love of the sea acquired in boyhood. The yacht-racing man, as a rule, is a good swimmer and, being accustomed to such unrehearsed effects as a sudden immersion at times with his clothes on, possesses that confidence and nerve which the fancy swimmer of smooth water in ponds and baths lacks. He enjoys his channel passages or ocean voyages to the full, in shipwrecks or collisions he is cool and collected and able to assist in launching or managing the boats, and at home at his fireside he reads with an intelligence and appreciation he could not have otherwise possessed, descriptions of maritime disasters and feats of bravery by seamen. Sea-stories have for him a fresh charm and he can readily detect the difference between the swinging sea-roll like style of the expert and the pinchbeck "starboard-bowsprit" nonsense of the lady novelist who has never been out of sight of land.

The fast cutters of British waters are described as mere racing machines, narrow in the beam, deep in the water carrying a cloud of canvas, and having, according to size, from sixty to seventy tons of lead on the keel. The following observations on British yachting are presented:

> Though, however, the discomforts which formerly attended racing have been removed, the great increase in the initial cost and the heavy expense of keeping a racing yacht in commission deter many keen sailors from joining in the pastime. Roughly estimated, a first-class racing yacht of composite construction—that is steel frames planked with wood and sheathed with copper—classed twenty-one years at Lloyd's, and without upholstering extravagances of any kind, will cost, if of twenty tons yacht measurement, about £1,800, of forty tons £3,500, of ninety tons £7,000. The suits of canvas, which would be included in the above, but which might have to be renewed at the commencement of the season, would cost for a twenty-ton boat £200, a forty-ton boat £450, a ninety-ton boat £650. The cost of racing, inclusive of fitting-out and laying up, would be for a twenty-ton boat £600, a 40-ton boat, £1,200, and a 90-ton boat, £2,000. Men's wages would run away with a large proportion, the captain being paid from £150 to £200, and more according to ability, whilst allowed from 5 to 10 per cent on the winnings, whether in cups or money. The members of the crew get 28s per week, and have, during the racing days, an unlimited supply of beer, £1 each for winning a prize, and 10s for every time they start, but lose, as a reward for their hard work during the contest. Two caps, two Guernsey frocks, one pair of yachting shoes, one pair of leather "go-ashores," a suit of ducks, and sometimes a suit of oil skins, are also nice little perquisites. Possibly the owner of a cruising yacht, which is not raced, may think these wages high, but it has to be kept in mind that it is not every sailor that makes a first-class yachtsman: one may be a splendid hand on board of a square-rigged ship and equal to every emergency which arises therein, but to win yacht races he must be expert in "bending" and "unbending," which means fixing and unfixing sails to the topsail yards, stowing of topsails, the setting of spinnakers, and many other things which are not practiced in the navy or the ships of the mercantile fleet.

These particulars may interest many, though every reader may not want a yacht, nor expect to make fame and fortune by sailing one.

## A SECTIONAL GRIEVANCE.

The people of eastern Oregon have, or think they have (which is pretty much the same thing), a grievance against the state board of immigration. A representative of this journal who has recently visited the eastern counties heard many complaints against the management of the immigration office in this city. It was declared that new-comers are regularly warned to keep away from eastern Oregon as a section where social conditions were "hard," where summers are hot and winters cold—in brief, as a place to be avoided. The papers of Baker and Union counties, just at hand, contain a document prepared by the local board of immigration, in which these complaints are set forth—not, we regret to say, without an offensive and undignified vulgarity. We cannot say how true the charges may be, but if they are true there has been a grievous wrong. And if they are true the fault must lie with those with whom the board has trusted to do its work. The immigration office is supported by the state, and it is the business of those who conduct it to set forth the advantages of all the counties—not to discriminate in favor of or against particular sections. If there has been special championship of particular sections and neglect of other sections, there must be a change, for the duty of the board is impartial to the whole state.

If there has been discrimination against the eastern counties it has been upon false representations, for no part of the state affords a more attractive field to immigration. Indeed, the eastern counties are less affected by the prevailing business depression than the counties of the west. To the farmer, to the miner, to the capitalist no part of Oregon offers better opportunities than the district east of the Blue mountains.

We present the complaints as they have come to us, without investigation. That is the business of the board which has been commissioned to administer the fund appropriated by the legislature.

## BOARD OF TRADE ADDRESS.

The annual address of the president of the board of trade of Portland, and the report of the secretary of that body, printed to-day, are documents of practical value. They show that an intelligent interest is taken by our board of trade in the commercial and industrial affairs of the Northwest, and that a great deal has been done through the board during the past year in the direction of extending and improving the facilities for business. In the president's address there are also many practical suggestions for the future. What is said about mining development is especially valuable. We may add that parties who will take the lead in establishing reduction works here, in case there is assurance of an adequate supply of ore, are now looking over the field to satisfy themselves on this point, and the result of their inquiries will soon be known. Many localities give promise of ample supplies of ore, but as yet the development has not been considerable enough to furnish the assurance desired. It is believed, however, that the mineral supply will be ample for reduction works here, and we believe that such works will ere long be erected.

In detailed information President Macleay's address is unusually full and clear. Almost every leading phase of business and industry has received attention in the preparation of this document. To particularize would be to reproduce the address and our present object is merely to call attention to the fullness and clearness of its statements, and to bespeak for it a general perusal.

The New York *Herald* has somehow fallen in with the word "muckamuck." In the use of which it has been criticised by the *Times* and the two papers have called to their aid a great many learned etymologists, who have delivered opinions as to the origin and signification of the word. Is there no man in New York from Oregon who can settle this dispute? How could it escape the attention of Fred Schwatka? Tell [illegible] about it Fred, and if they must have the word, see that it is set down to the credit of early times in Oregon.

In the death of Henry Warren, of Yamhill, the state loses a prominent and useful citizen. He was born at St Johns, New Brunswick, in 1817, and came to Oregon in 1847. During his long residence here he held many public positions, all of which he filled with fidelity. At the time of his death he was one of the senators for Yamhill county. During nearly a year past his health had been very feeble. It was so much so last winter as to render him unable to participate in the business of the legislative session. The test of a man's worth is the estimation in which he is held by his life-long neighbors; and this test no man ever bore more successfully than Mr. Warren.

Genesta, the name of the crack English yacht, is the botanical name for the broom plant. The latter was the symbol of the line of English monarchs which began with Henry II. and ended at Bosworth with Richard III, *planta genesta*—Plantagenet. Hamlet said Polonius was at supper, "not where he eats but where he is eaten." So the English broom yacht went to a sweeping match, not, however, to sweep, but to get swept. The result in such circumstances is a bad symbol.

"Charley" Voorhees is getting some first-class notices over in Washington territory. This one is from the Olympia *Courier*: "C S Voorhees, of Indiana, is on a brief visit to this territory. He has been here before once or twice, and during one of his visits he happened to be elected delegate to congress upon the platform of 'a fool for luck.'"

The New York *Evening Post* (Mug.) boasts that "the president has kept his pledges to the independent republicans." The New York *World* (Dem.) asks: "Is it not now time he should keep the pledges he is under to the democracy?"

The seventh annual reunion of the pioneers of southern Oregon was held at Ashland last Thursday. E. L. Applegate delivered the oration.

### SHERMAN'S REPLY.

Chicago Inter Ocean.

In his speech at Lebanon, Ohio, Tuesday, Senator Sherman makes special reference to Governor Hoadly, and some of his arguments are of the *ad hominem* order. But the issue so clearly presented by the senator at Mt. Gilead has made him the target of democratic and mugwump criticism the country over. "What are you going to do about it?" sneers the Springfield (Mass.) *Republican*, and Mr Nast, whose pencil did so much to answer that sneer when it was original, flings at him a cartoon which ought to make that charcoal artist the pet of every unreformed bulldozer and ballot-box stuffer in Dixie.

It is well for the country that circumstances have conspired with the natural fitness of things to make John Sherman the special champion of what is and must be the distinctive feature of Republicanism. He is never thrown off his poise by the heat of debate, and the crystal clearness of his statements cannot fail to carry conviction to the popular understanding. It will be time enough to fire the heart later on in the inevitable conflict between the defenders of the right of suffrage and the apologists of the supreme crime possible in connection with politics in a self-governing nation.

A favorite line of argument with the democracy is to denounce Senator Sherman as a violator of the conciliatory spirit shown by Gen Grant, but the truth is that such ex-republicans as Governor Hoadly left the party, for the most part, for the very reason that Gen Grant not only deprecated, but actually and severely punished a large number of southern democrats who had been guilty of the crime in question. What can now be done with impunity was a penitentiary offense when Gen Grant was president, and by no fault of his was the statute under which scores of kuklux were sent to prison allowed to lapse. Senator Sherman at Mt. Gilead and Lebanon was as loyal to the memory of Grant the statesman, as was Gen Sherman at Chicago last night to his genius and achievements in war.

But it is a question of individual enforcement. It matters not to the just demands of the case who favors or who opposes the maintenance of equal and honest suffrage at the South. The duty is plain, and what is more, the demand will have to be complied with. It may take several years to rectify the wrong, but no one who recalls the history of the country can doubt the final vindication of the right which is the foundation of republican government. If the great party, which by its antecedents and character ought to win this last battle of the war, which began with the first organized movement against slavery, should fail in its duty, then it would have to give place to a new party, as did the whig party when it proved recreant to duty. Happily there are indications of a renewed consecration of the party to the great principle of justice on which its splendid record rests.

### POLITICAL EXPRESSION.

Boston Journal: Mr Cleveland is president but the democracy is not on top, and because it is not on top confidence begins to return to business and industry.

New York Herald: If it is true that President Cleveland intends to back down on the financial question, independent thinkers and voters will not be slow in preparing themselves for a back down on the civil reform question also.

Philadelphia Press: Men without convictions may scoff, but the republican party is not going far away from the path which John Sherman and George F. Hoar tread. If it has any two senators of more brains it might be well to name them.

New York Tribune: The treasury is not a bank, though Mr Jordon sometimes seems to think that the lawless and autocratic management of a private bank ought to be imitated in the treasury department. On the contrary, it is a branch of the public service.

Louisville Commercial: The late republican practice of spending the summer away from Washington while drawing full salaries seems to please Mr Cleveland and his subordinates better than anything else they have found in connection with filling the offices.

Minneapolis Tribune: Crimes against the ballot box have become the most marked and general characteristic of the democratic party, and there is no newspaper or statesman in the party with independence enough to protest. The best of them, like Hoadly, become craven apologists.

Louisville Courier-Journal: The day for successful dodging has gone by. The democratic party got into power by certain promises to the people. Those promises must be fulfilled in good faith, and we have every confidence that the administration will lead in the work of fulfilment.

Boston Advertiser: The advice to the president to "please the democrats" in cases wherein he cannot satisfy both his own party and the independents, is open to this objection, that the democrats are bound to stick to their party whether they are pleased or not, while the independents will go elsewhere if their views are not met to a reasonable degree.

New York Tribune: The principal trouble is that the administration seems disposed to get at desired results without law, while avoiding the responsibility of using the powers which the law does give. Thus it was authorized to borrow money for the maintenance of specie resumption by the sale of either of certain specified kinds of bonds.

New York World: We have no more doubt about the constitutionality of a law regulating the qualifications of appointees than about the constitutionality of laws in relation to the qualification of voters. The privilege of the franchise is of far greater consequence than the privilege of holding office, and it would be singular if restriction could be placed on the former but not on the latter.

### WHAT BLAINE IS DOING.

Col John Schuyler Crosby, ex-governor of Montana, and late assistant postmaster-general, has been living under the same roof with Mr Blaine this summer at Bar Harbor. Col Crosby says Mr Blaine is in excellent health, and his defeat seems to have had no effect upon him physically or mentally. His book occupies his whole attention now, and he has no thoughts of anything else. He works upon it daily, devoting about three hours every morning to his writing. He has only about 200 printed pages to prepare to complete the work. Under his systematic methods he is enabled to write about ten of these pages a day, and in less than two months the whole work will be off his hands. He rides and drives about the country a good deal, and continuous open-air exercise has kept him in prime condition. No doubt he felt his defeat very keenly, but he does not show it. Mrs Blaine took it more to heart than he did. She was dreadfully disappointed at not becoming the mistress of the White house. "I really believe, though," continued Col Crosby, "that Blaine was more disappointed at not being retained as secretary of state under Arthur. He had his heart set on his foreign policy, and it grieved him sorely to be compelled to give it up. I talked with Mr Blaine about his presidential defeat. I told him that I firmly believed from careful investigations made by me that he lost 18,000 votes in New York by Burchard's alliteration. He smilingly answered: 'You put the figures somewhat higher than I do. I calculated that I lost only 11,000 votes by it.' While talking with him on this subject Mr Blaine said that he did not hear the remark of Mr. Burchard or he would have answered it at the time. He was at the further end of the room, and did not hear the expression until it was repeated to him subsequently."

## THE MINES.

### Third Letter from "The Oregonian's" Special Correspondent

### Social Aspects of the Camp—How the People Live—A Careful Husband—Roads and other Matters.

BAKER CITY, 8th of Sept.

The social aspects of Cornucopia and Allentown (the Pine creek camps) are infinitely entertaining and amusing to see, but they are not easy to set forth in words. The towns are mere collections of huts in the woods. They afford the animal comforts of warmth and shelter—and nothing more. The eating houses, like the celebrated Thompson's Two-bit house of early times in Portland, afford "hiyu muckamuck" but "no airs." Personal intercourse is free and easy, in harmony with the surroundings. Costume is altogether a matter of make-shift and is often grotesque beyond description. Here is life, energetic, ardent and hopeful under the bare conditions of life. Everybody in the camp is profoundly convinced that the mines are a great bonanza, and as nearly everybody has an "interest" of some kind, everybody in the eye of his neighbors and in his own mind is rich. It is a necessary part of every man's faith in his own fortune to believe also in that of his neighbor. On every side are millionaires—in red shirts, brogans and all but no shirts at all, many of them without a dollar in pocket, but cheerful as becomes men of unlimited fortune even under embarrassment.

There are a few women in camp and a family or two of children. How the latter came there and why they stay is a mystery. Most of the women are the wives of miners and entirely respectable. A miner and his wife were of a party which arrived while I was in camp, the latter looking worn and travel-stained. I remarked to the man: "You have had a hard trip. Your wife must have suffered from the journey?" "Waal, yes," he replied, "and I must take keer and look out fur that woman's health, fur I hear thar's $1000 to be give fur the first baby born in the camp." Only two women of bad character are here, a pair of wofully bedraggled creatures, known as "Gentle Annie" and "Banjo Nell."

Between the upper and original camp, called Cornucopia, and the lower camp, called Allentown, there is a good deal of good-natured rivalry. Eventually the camps will come together. I asked an Allentown man why his camp was so named and he replied: "In honor of Mr Allen, who discovered the first ledge." "And how came Cornucopia to be so called?" I asked. "Well," he answered, "I don't know, unless the people up there recognize the fact that they have a town in *thar*."

Pine creek runs a large amount of water, a good deal more than some of the so-called rivers in eastern Oregon. Its fall is steep and it tumbles along at a great pace and with a mighty roar. Its waters are clear as crystal and literally cold as ice. Early in the season trout may be caught in great numbers but at this time they are either very few or very shy. I fished faithfully for two hours without pulling out a fish but a friend with me was fortunate enough to basket several small ones. They were like the brook trout of western Oregon in shape but almost black in color and beautifully marked in gray and orange-yellow speckles. Right here let me ask why speckles add so much to the beauty of a fish while their counterpart, freckles, detract so much from the beauty of a girl? In relating my fishing experience in Pine creek my first thought was to speak of the catch above mentioned as made by "us," but upon reflection I concluded that a frank statement of my ill-luck and my friend's success would be a master stroke of candor not without effect upon the public in its estimation of the value of my letters as to "truth and veracity." A writer may sometimes use the truth in this way with great effect. I impart this trick of the trade, of course, in the strictest confidence.

The first ledge discovered was in the late summer or early fall of last year, by a prospector named Allen. He was looking out for placer ground, when he came upon rich quartz "float" and followed it up to where the Allen & Cox mine is now located. The country was snowed in all last winter but early in the spring men came in by scores and the mountains were soon prospected for miles around. The work still goes on, and it is a poor day that does not furnish its report of a new and rich lead somewhere near about. The bottom land along Pine creek has long been known as placer ground, though it has never till now been worked to any extent. Five miles below the camp, where the creek enters Pine valley, Dan Moore, of Union, has a large force at work opening up a hydraulic claim. His prospects are good. All the placer ground up to Cornucopia and for four miles above is claimed, but there has been no operation up to the present time.

The present road to the mines from Baker City is not a good one. It is circuitous, rough, steep and (at this season) dusty. The distance as traveled from Baker is about seventy miles, though the actual distance in a direct line is less than forty miles. In fact, Granite mountain is distinctly visible from Baker, rising high in the northeast. There is another road from Union, but that is even more circuitous and longer than the Baker road. The only regular stage line is from Baker, and the fare each way is $5—not a cent too much. Stages leave town at 6 A. M. and reach Sparta, an old mining camp now operated almost entirely by Chinamen, for noon dinner. To this point the road leads through a sage brush, rolling country, with few settlements and a general appearance of lifelessness. It is a monotonous and dusty drive. On from Sparta there is more variety. Eagle valley, in the southern portion of Union county, is a gem, a little section of paradise, in the midst of desolate surroundings. And yet, desolate as the general country seems, it is in some respects good country. Bunch grass grows anywhere, and horses and cattle are scattered pretty much all over it. With all its windings the road fails to find level ground, and passes over several so-called hills which in any other country would be called mountains. Three miles of toilsome up-grade is required to reach the summits of four of these hills. In passing from the high table-land into Eagle valley we had a touch of real old time staging. Our wagon was a regulation Concord, drawn by four horses. The grade was one of the sort you read about, the track narrow, the descent steep, and the turns sharp. To fly the track would be to tumble a thousand feet to the valley below. We went down in old fashioned style, helter skelter, and the passage was just a little exciting, even to so experienced a stager as myself. Eagle Valley is small, but it is a land of plenty, a most agreeable contrast to the sage brush region about it.

Pine valley is reached at about 6 o'clock, and the traveler is quite ready for the good supper and comfortable bed which await him at Johnson's farm house. Pine valley is a reproduction of Eagle valley on a larger scale, with the added attraction of a wealth of forest—hence its name. The population of the valley is about 300. From Johnson's the trip into the mines (12 miles) is by buck board, for it would be almost as easy to take a steamship as a stage up the canyon. Six miles out from Johnson's is level prairie road, but in the seventh mile enters the creek gorge. And such a road! Over bowlder beds, across the creek bed again and again, through a thick forest winding about among trees, over roots and stumps and rocks and all the way up hill—but words are too weak; the thing cannot be described. It is, I believe, the roughest, most damnable piece of wagon road (so-called) on the round globe. The old stage road between Humphrey's landing and Olympia is a pleasure-drive compared with it. It costs 1½ cents per pound for merchandise and $1 per thousand feet for lumber, to freight over these four miles, and the rate is dirt cheap. Seven hundred pounds is a good load for a good team—indeed, it requires a pretty good team to pull a wagon through. This road, however, is being worked and will soon be very much improved. When the snow comes it will be considerably good sled road, as the grades are not very steep.

I believe that I have set down about all there is to say about the mines and the way leading to them—more possibly, than the public will care to read. I shall write next of [illegible] and the interesting country about [illegible].

### THE NEW STAR IN ANDROMEDA.

Boston Advertiser.

There is one counterpart, and only one, in astronomical history to the recent phenomenon in the nebula in Andromeda. [illegible] nebula or cluster of stars in the constellation Scorpio, which was [illegible] by Messier about 1780. It was catalogued as a nebula without stars, but Sir William Herschel found it to be a rich condensed mass of stars of the fourteenth magnitude. In most telescopes it appears simply as a pale, cometary looking object, and remained so up to 1860. May 21 of that year there was found by Auwers a bright seventh magnitude star, which appeared so suddenly that Auwers was certain that nothing of the kind was visible three days previous. The same phenomenon was discovered independently in England by Pogson, May 28. He was startled to find this star, and from his description, it appears to have been somewhat fainter than when Auwers found it. By June 10, 1860, the stellar object had entirely disappeared, and the nebula resumed its usual diffused appearance. The phenomenon which has now been discovered in the nebula of Andromeda appears to be an exact repetition of this earlier one—especially as in both cases the nebula presents to the spectroscope a continuous spectrum—that is to say, such a spectrum as light coming from solid incandescent matter shows, there being nothing gaseous about it. Since 1859 the nebula in Scorpio has been closely watched, and Mr. Chandler, of Harvard college observatory, has observed it with special reference to the rediscovery of this star, but it never has appeared.

### FROM MISSISSIPPI.

Salt Lake Tribune.

Whether the Mississippi republicans are right or wrong, President Cleveland cannot afford to ignore the resolution of their convention. During the past two months we have heard a great deal about the bloody shirt being permanently buried, that none but a wicked heart would seek to resurrect it now, and still this resolution comes as cold as a breeze from an iceberg and full of the chill and the menace of wrong. One of the pledges which Mr. Cleveland has more than once made is that under his administration every citizen of the republic shall have his right to cast a free ballot secured him. The men of every state of the Union are directly interested in this business. A wrong imposed upon the ballot in Mississippi is a direct wrong to every voter in the republic, and a government which will not secure the perfect freedom of elections is not fit to be called republican. The crime of the men who broke away from the republican party in 1872 was that they were willing to surrender the right of the United States government to compel fair elections in the South. They wanted to do what President Hayes did in 1876. The republican party richly deserved to be beaten, if not destroyed, for not keeping faith with the original Union men of the South and with the slaves whom it had made citizens and guaranteed to protect. As it was, in the old days, the South had representation for three-fifths of its slaves. After 1876 it had representation for all its people, white and black, while half of them were denied the ballot. We are merely stating history. After 1876 the ruling race were given undisturbed control in that region, and now for two years past they have assured us that, having that control, they had placed their region in full accord with the republic, that every voter, no matter how poor, no matter "what complexion an Indian or an African sun may have burned upon him," had been secured in all the rights of citizenship. On assuming his high office, President Cleveland declared that if this had not been done, it should be. Now there comes from the state of the secretary of the interior the solemn resolution of the state executive committee, declaring that it is so impossible to secure at the polls an honest election, that in the sense of the committee it is useless to call a convention or to nominate a ticket. If this committee has misrepresented the real condition of affairs in Mississippi, then the administration cannot be too prompt in making the fact clear. If the real facts justify the resolution, then the existence of the supremacy of the democratic party beyond 1881 depends upon the immediate correction of the mighty wrong. We are told daily that "this is an administration of reform, that the people reinstated the democratic party in power in order to correct abuses." This is what Mr Curtis, what the New York *Times* and *Post* say; this is the story of the mugwump and democratic press everywhere. But here comes this resolution from Mississippi. It must not be ignored. If it is, all the great northern states that hold elections this year will go republican, and a determination will fill the hearts of the people which, when it finds full voice, will end democratic rule for as long a period as it was kept out of power after 1861.

### He Thought It Was Cheap.

Chicago Herald.

"Did you say this patent medicine was [illegible] a bottle?"

"Yes sir."

"But see what a little bottle it is. The contents didn't cost more than two cents."

"That's so—but just look at that splendid label. You don't want to get a nice bottle, a sure cure for rheumatism, sore throat, dyspepsia, burns, scalds, heaves and corns, with a work of art thrown in for less than a dollar, do you?"

### MARRIED.

[illegible]—On the 13th inst., at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. [illegible], Mr Charles M. Ols[illegible] and Miss [illegible] W[illegible], both of Multnomah county, Or.

## NEW TO-DAY.

SEND YOUR MEASURE FOR ALL WOOL dress and [illegible] to [illegible] The Leader [illegible]

YOU CAN BUY THE FINEST AND LATEST style of hat of Woods, the hatter, for less than [illegible] for a third grade and an old style in a clothing store.

**PIANOS FOR RENT.**

TUNING AND REPAIRING. R. WANGEMAN, 34 First st.

ALL RESIDENTS OF PORTLAND AND EAST Portland who formerly resided in Youngstown, Ohio are requested to meet at the Esmond house this evening at 8 o'clock to take measures to extend a welcome to their former fellow townsman Judge [illegible] who is expected to arrive in Portland Thursday September 17.

E. J. SPRAGUE,
F. P. JACOBS,
HENRY WARREN.

## SPECIAL AUCTION SALE

OF REAL ESTATE ON THURSDAY, SEPTEMber 17, 1885 we will sell at our office No 2 Stark street near First, lot 8 block 14, in Sellwood, together with a pretty and substantial hard finished cottage, stable, fences, etc, almost perfectly new. Lot 50x100. This property will be sold without reserve. Terms of sale $700 cash balance in installments of $25 per month with interest. CLAYTON & OLIVER, Real Estate and Insurance Agents.

**F. W. BALTES & CO., PRINTERS.**
110 Front st., (formerly D. C. Ireland & Co.)
Theatrical and Show Printing.

## OREGON STATE FAIR.

At Salem Sept. 21 to 26. J. T. GREGG, Sec'y.

## PORTLAND MECHANICS' FAIR

October 8 to 24. A. S. WHITING, Supt.

## SOCIAL AND DANCE.

THE FIRST SOCIAL OF THE SEASON WILL BE given by the Martha Washington Circle Saturday Night, Sept. 26, at their hall, corner of Taylor and First street.

## FALL MILLINERY!

New Styles now being received by

## MRS. G. H. CLARK,

IMPORTER OF FINE MILLINERY,
COR. FOURTH AND COLUMBIA STS.

Notice given of Fall Opening in a few days.

## CALIFORNIA MARKET,

WM. McGUIRE, Prop'r,
N. E. cor. Third and Morrison sts., Portland
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

## OYSTERS,
## GAME, POULTRY AND FISH.

I am specially prepared to ship in any quantity Baltimore, Eastern Transplanted, Shoalwater and Yaquina Bay Oysters.

ALSO

All Kinds of Fresh Fish.

Will pay the highest cash price for consignments of Game, Poultry and Fish.

## CASINO OPERA HOUSE,

Corner East Park and Washington Streets,
J. A. GROSS, Proprietor and Manager.

First Appearance of Wallack Theater Co. For One Week and Saturday Matinee commencing Monday Sept. 14, in their late N. Y. successes. Monday and Tuesday: LA BELLE RUSSE. Wednesday: VICTOR DURAND. Thursday and Friday—DIPLOMACY. Saturday Matinee—MOTHS. Saturday night [illegible] MOTHS and Grand Special Farewell Event. MISS OLLIE TORBETT [illegible]

## NEW MARKET THEATER.

F. P. BOWL, Lessee and Manager.
One Week commencing Monday Sept. 14. Ladies and Children's Matinee Saturday at 2 o'clock.
Monday and Tuesday Sept. 14 and 15 [illegible] Matinee [illegible]

## Only a Farmer's Daughter!

200 Nights in New York City.
BLANCHE CURTISSE, the [illegible] Famous [illegible]
Wednesday and Thursday Sept. 16 and 17 [illegible] A Wife's Stratagem.
Remember the Saturday Matinee. Usual prices. Seats at Prentice's.

## To Excursionists.

THE FAST STEAMERS

## "GOLD DUST" and "SELLWOOD"

HAVE BEEN NEWLY FITTED UP and are now open for charter. Parties wishing to make excursions by day or evening or for hunting parties, can be accommodated on short notice. For particulars apply to F. C. GOODIN, 100 Front street.

## NEW TO-DAY.

DR. AUERBACH HAS MOVED TO 155 SALmon st. cor. East Park.

MEALS AT THE KNICKERBOCKER HOUSE 25 cents. 67½ Washington st.

WOODS, THE HATTER, KEEPS THE LARGest and finest stock in Portland.

MONEY TO LOAN ON SHORT TIME. NO. 16 Stark st. LENT & YOUNG.

WANTED—$2000 FOR THREE YEARS. REAL estate security. Address A. G., care Oregonian.

PERSONAL—BILLY, MEET ME AT THE Soda Fountain this evening and get a nice lunch. JOE.

WANTED—GIRL TO WAIT ON TABLE AND do general housework. Apply at No. 55 Fourth st.

WANTED—GIRL TO DO COOKING AND GENeral housework for small family. Apply at 386 Sixth st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY REAL ESTATE by PARRISH, WATKINS & CORNELL, 4 Washington st.

NEIMEYER HAS JUST RECEIVED A FULL line of the finest imported goods of the latest styles and patterns.

WANTED—ONE CORNER OR INSIDE LOT for cash. State price and location and address D., care Oregonian.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK FOR GENERAL housework in small family at No. 167 North Fourteenth st.

WANTED—SITUATION BY A SCANDINAvian girl to do general housework. Apply at [illegible] North Fourteenth st.

S. M. BAER HAS A LARGE STOCK OF BANKrupt boots and shoes which he is selling very cheap. No. 149 Third st.

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL FOR LIGHT housework. Inquire at No. 350 Yamhill st., between Park and Fourteenth sts.

SUITS MADE AT PILGER'S IN THE LATEST style. Guarantee good fit from $3 up. Cutting and fitting a specialty. 153 Third st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SCANDINAvian girl to do general housework. Call at Union house cor. Sixth and E sts.

LOST—ON SEPT. 14th A SMALL GOLD anchor charm with patent stock. Finder suitably rewarded on returning to this office.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN SOME STORE by a boy of 17 object, to learn business; references given. Address [illegible] care Oregonian.

FOR RENT—A HOUSE WITH SIX ROOMS all nicely furnished with bathroom; to one with children need apply. Apply at 326 Morrison st.

SAMILTEN'S HOMEOPATHIC PHARMACY HAS been moved from Council building to 125 Third st. Get your medicine of him at a big reduction.

FOR RENT—HOUSE NO. 141 EIGHTH ST near Alder, 7 rooms and modern conveniences. Enquire at 121 Eighth st., next door.

FOR RENT—A SMALL FURNISHED HOUSE, some distance out, beautiful location, to family without children. Address K. L. W., care Oregonian.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MARRIED COUPLE three nicely furnished housekeeping rooms, centrally located; references exchanged. Address Quick, care Oregonian.

NICELY FURNISHED BAY WINDOW ROOMS, also furnished housekeeping flats or connecting rooms as desired, pleasant and healthy location. No. 32 First st.

LOST—ON STREET IN CITY A LIGHT LINEN buggy robe with figure of a boy and dog in the center. Finder will be rewarded by leaving same at this office.

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR SNOW FLAKE FAMily FLOUR, manufactured by Red Crown Roller Mills, Isom Laning & Co., Albany. Wadhams & Elliott, Agts.

WANTED—SITUATION BY MIDDLE-AGED woman as cook, or housekeeper, thoroughly understands her work, town or country. Address Mrs. M. W., care Oregonian.

AT THE BRUNSWICK BILLIARD PARLORS all boys will be ejected. The patronage of gentlemen only is solicited. HARRY LEWIS, Manager.

WE SUPPLY, FREE OF CHARGE, TEST cards, enabling persons away from the city to order spectacles or eyeglasses of the proper focus. HENRICHSEN & GREENBERG, Portland, Or.

PIANOS AGENCY FOR SALE—OWING TO departure will be sold cheap if closed out at once, having real estate business changes; also [illegible] employment. Apply at Dekum's Block.

FOR SALE—THREE COWS AND SIX CALVES on [illegible], horses, harness, wagons and [illegible] cows now [illegible] few work horses wanted. [illegible] DD'S Auction and Sale Stables, [illegible] Front st., bet. Madison and Main.

I VENTURE THE PROMISE THAT MY DISplay of novelties in [illegible] Cloaks and Ready-made Dresses [illegible] [illegible]. Address Box [illegible].

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—THE [illegible] E. C. Randall and F. W. Toland [illegible]
E. C. RANDALL,
F. W. TOLAND.
Portland Or. Sept. [illegible] 1885.

PRIVATE DANCING SCHOOL.—MRS. FOREman desires to call the attention of her patrons to the fact that she is now ready to make engagements for classes and private instruction for the season beginning Oct. 1. Will make practicing classes, of from 12 to 24 couples, formed for the purpose of becoming familiar with the latest dances a specialty. Clubs, societies and persons desiring to give private entertainments will do well to look at Mrs. Foreman's hall with its convenient toilet and reception rooms before engaging elsewhere. For terms call at or address No. 265 Second street, between Madison and Jefferson streets.

### AMUSEMENTS.

## BASEBALL

AT—

## State Fair!

THE BOARD HAS OFFERED A

## PREMIUM OF $250

For the best and second best Baseball Clubs—$200 to first and $50 to second. Entrance fee, $50, to be paid by Sept. 19. At least two clubs must enter. First game to begin at 10 A. M. first day of Fair and to continue until all competing clubs are disposed of. Games best two in three. J. T. GREGG, Sec'y.

## EXCURSIONS

WILL BE RUN

## Over the Oregon Pacific Railroad

Each Saturday, commencing Sept. 19,

Until this advertisement is discontinued.

FARE for Round Trip between Corvallis and Yaquina $3; children between 6 and 12 years of age, $2. Tickets good for 15 days, and 100 lbs of camp outfit free with each ticket. Trains leave Corvallis at 10 A. M.

CHAS. C. HOGUE, Com. tro. ler.
WALLIS NASH, Vice Pres't Oregon Pacific R. R.

## The Oregon State Fair

WILL BE HELD

At the State Fair Grounds, Salem,

## FROM SEPT. 21 TO SEPT. 26, 1885.

It will be the Most Attractive ever held in Oregon, and the Great Event of the Year.

## $10,000 IN CASH PREMIUMS

OFFERED.

Running and Trotting Races.

AMUSEMENTS FOR EVERYBODY!

J. T. GREGG, Sec'y.

## SEVENTH

## [illegible] EXHIBITION

## PORTLAND

## Mechanics' Fair

Opens October 8th,
Closes October 24th.

THE FINEST DISPLAY OF

## MANUFACTURES, NATURAL PRODUCTS AND ART

To be Seen in the Northwest.

Gold, Silver and Bronze Medals and Diplomas will be Awarded to Meritorious Exhibits when Entered for Competition.

Exhibitors [illegible] will be charged for space as usual [illegible]

Reduction in Rates has been secured from all transportation lines running into Portland, also free return of exhibits which have not changed ownership.

For further information apply to
A. S. WHITING, Supt., 29 Stark st.

STONE'S CANDIES ARE THE BEST. Always fresh, need not shake the box to find the contents. First and Ash.

*AUCTION AND COMMISSION.*

S. L. N. GILMAN. [illegible]

## GILMAN & CO.,

Auctioneers and Commission Merchants, No. 4 First st. bet. Pine and Ash.

AUCTION SALES of Real Estate, Furniture, Merchandise, Horses, Cattle, Buggies, etc. Sale days—Tuesdays & Fridays, at 10 o'clock.

## REGULAR AUCTION SALE

—OF—

## HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

At our Salesroom, No. 4 First st.

## ON TUESDAY, SEPT. 15, AT 10 A. M.

GILMAN & CO., Auctioneers.

## SPECIAL AUCTION SALE

—OF—

## ELEGANT FURNITURE

At Public Auction at

## 287 First St., bet. Jefferson and Columbia

—ON—

## WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 16, AT 1 P. M.

Elegant Brussels Stair Carpets, Parlor Suit, Easy Chairs, Finely Upholstered Sofa, Bed Lounges, Rockers, Center Tables, Books, Walnut Extension Table, Dining Chairs, Glassware, Shelves, Walnut Bedroom Suit, Walnut and Marble top Bureau, Spring Mattresses, Feather Pillows, Blankets, Bedding, Cook Stove, Heating Stove, [illegible] with Pipe, and [illegible] complete [illegible] with top apartments, [illegible] Furniture.

GILMAN & CO., Auctioneers.

N. B. Buyers of Household Furniture will find it to their advantage to attend this sale.

*EDUCATIONAL.*

## PROVIDENCE ACADEMY,

FOR YOUNG LADIES,

Conducted by the Sisters of Charity, Vancouver, Washington Territory.

THIS INSTITUTION IS PLEASANTLY LOCATED and affords ample opportunities for the well being and progress of pupils.

Terms

Board and Tuition per month [illegible]
Washing, Bed and Bedding [illegible]
Piano and Use of Instrument [illegible]

No extra charge for Fancy Work. Pupils admitted at any time. For further particulars address SISTER SUPERIOR.

## HOLY ANGELS' COLLEGE,

VANCOUVER, W. T.

## BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

THIS WELL KNOWN institution will resume studies

SEPTEMBER 1, 1885.

Terms for Boarders

Board and Tuition per month [illegible]
Bed, Bedding and Washing (except white shirts) and Mending [illegible]

No extra charges for French, German, Latin and Bookkeeping.

Terms payable monthly in advance. Doctor's fees and medicines are extra charge, to parents or guardians. Boys' washing, etc. Boys under the age of 8 [illegible] For further particulars address REV. L. DUG. SCHRAM, Director. REV. A. BECKER, Prefect of Studies.

## FOR A BUSINESS EDUCATION

GO TO THE—

## Columbia Commercial College

PORTLAND, OREGON.

N. W. cor. Third and Salmon Sts.

See COLLEGE JOURNAL for information.

W. S. JAMES, Principal,
Box 583, Portland, Or.

Monthly Rates for Business Course,

Including BOOK-KEEPING, ARITHMETIC, WRITING, etc., as follows:

Ladies, $7.50 Gentlemen, $12.50
Evening Sessions only $7.50 Writing $3.00

W. S. JAMES, Principal.

THE FROEBEL KINDERGARTEN AND CLASS for the instruction of kindergartners [illegible] 36 Washington st. [illegible] Principal.

Young ladies will accompany the children in the north and south parts of the city to and from the Kindergarten.

## THE INTERNATIONAL ACADEMY

OF PORTLAND, OR.

Corner of Ninth and Stark streets, will open its fourth year on Tuesday, Sept. 1, 1885. Both languages German and English, are used as mediums of class instruction. For further information apply to PROF. R. SCHMIDT, cor. Ninth and Stark sts.

## ACADEMY OF THE SACRED HEART,

SALEM, OREGON.

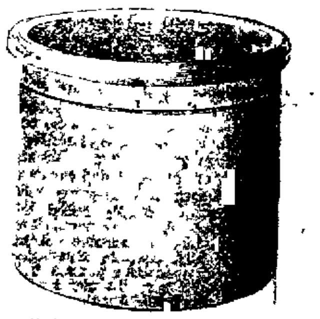
A BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS. The school year is divided into two sessions. Instruction in the English branches, Music, Art, Education and [illegible] Pupils received at any time and charges from the date of entrance. For full information address SISTER SUPERIOR.

The Bishop Scott Grammar School.

A BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR BOYS. The eighth year under the present management begins Sept. 1. Boys of any age or degree of advancement admitted. Boys fitted for college or business. Three able gentlemen among the teachers. Special instruction in penmanship, drawing, music and modern languages. Discipline strict. No bad boys admitted. For catalogue and circular or any information address J. W. HILL, M. D., Head Master, P. O. Drawer 17, Portland, Or.

"The Best Always the Cheapest"

## NEW BRIGHTON STONEWARE.



Unequalled by any Stoneware Offered in this Market.

Is absolutely fire and acid proof, more compact and less liable to break or crack than any other stoneware. [illegible] BRIGHTON POTTERY [illegible]

NEW BRIGHTON POTTERY

Orders [illegible] will have no other. For sale by all dealers.

## M. SELLER & CO.,

Sole Agts. 13 & 15 N. Front st., Portland, Or.

## KENNEDY'S

## EAST INDIA BITTERS

COMPOUNDED WITH

## MINERAL WATER.

## BEST REMEDY IN THE WORLD!

FOR

| | |
|---|---|
| Rheumatism | Dyspepsia, |
| Constipation | Sedentary Diseases, |
| Biliousness, | Kidney Complaint, |
| Lung Diseases | Impure Blood. |

## LER & CO.

PROPRIETORS AND SOLE MANUFACTURERS, OMAHA, NEB.

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS, GROCERS AND WINE MERCHANTS.

W. J. VAN SCHUYVER & CO., PORTLAND, OREGON, AGENTS for Oregon and Washington Territory.

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The Oregonian

### METEOROLOGICAL REPORT

PORTLAND, Sept. 14—4:40 P. M.

| Place of Observation | Height of Bar'm'r | Ch'ge of last | Ther | Wind Direc-tion | Rain-fall |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Portland | 29.95 | -.11 | 69 | S | .00 |
| Olympia | 29.9[illegible] | .03 | 59 | S | [illegible] |
| Roseburg | 30.01 | [illegible] | 6[illegible] | W | .00 |
| Red Bluff | 29.7[illegible] | -.08 | 8[illegible] | NW | .00 |
| Sacramento | 29.[illegible] | -.05 | 80 | SW | .00 |
| Umatilla | [illegible] | [illegible] | 55 | W | [illegible] |
| Spokan | 29.83 | -.02 | 69 | SE | .00 |
| Dayton | 29.7[illegible] | -.06 | 69 | SE | .00 |

Minimum thermometer [illegible] maximum [illegible]

### AUCTION SALES TO-DAY.

Household furniture at No. 4 First street by Gilman & Co. at 10 A. M.

### OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

Passed Heron to arrive over the Northern [illegible] W. G. Brown, J. E. Chapman [illegible] fifty-eight immigrants.

Passed Huntington to arrive over the Oregon Short line: W. J. Ryan, J. A. Buchanan, [illegible] Wasserman, C. S. Angus, Mrs. J. E. Arden, [illegible] Wood, Dan Lynch, Carrie Hutchings, [illegible] Eckenberger, J. Campbell, Harry Shuttleworth and wife, J. A. Edson and wife, and seven immigrants.

Passed Medford to arrive over the O. & C.: A. Whitney and George Smith.

### OUTGOING PASSENGERS.

The steamship Columbia sailing hence carried the following passengers:

| | |
|---|---|
| Archbishop W H Gross | Rev Malegen |
| Rev Blanchet | Charles Stern |
| Charles Stewart | C W Levy |
| J J Johnson | W H Talbot |
| M Wiel | W G Burton |
| H E Dean | H E Owen |
| J B Kirkland | Miss Carrie E Jackson |
| Mrs M Brady | Miss Condit |
| Miss Rockwell | Miss Alexander |
| Mrs Howell | Mrs Wadhams |
| Mrs McLain | Mrs Thompson |
| L N Goldsmith | S C Hall |
| W S McCabe | H H [illegible] |
| J Noyes | F B Palace |
| D B Hinkley | J L Bye |
| W Letts Oliver | Geo Janes |
| Mrs Arnold and child | J A Folger and wife |
| Miss Folger | Mrs J Lohman |
| Mrs Lohman | Mrs F Lohman |
| Mrs John Dudley | Mrs J Jones |
| M D Kant | Miss Hattie Warren |
| Theo Baldwin | Geo B Munson |
| H C Clark and wife | R Sefton and wife |
| Miss J O Hanson | Miss Alice Code |
| Mrs Charles Harris | Mrs Underwood |
| D L Munson | W Black |
| Hon T P Brown | C L Ford and wife |

15 in the steerage.

### BRIEF MENTION.

New stake lights have been established on Columbia at Hoffman and Knapp landings; the light at Hunter's discontinued.

Don't forget, the fare to Vancouver is but [illegible] cents on the O. R. & N. Co.'s steamer, which leaves Ash street wharf at 7 A. M.

D. S. K. Buick, of Myrtle creek has purchased the Roseburg *Plaindealer*, and will assume the management after the close of the state fair.

Miss Adelia B. Luse has returned from a trip through Southern Oregon and will give free [illegible] in elocution at her room, at Dr. McKinnon's, corner of Fourth and Main.

[illegible] Lowensdale, who returned last week from a month's trip through Western and Southern Oregon in the interest of [illegible] reports a marked improvement in business in most of the interior towns.

A. H. Johnson had a picture of his big steer taken yesterday. The animal weighs 4,000 pounds, and as he is young and active Johnson thinks he can build another that will put an end [illegible] and to make a world-beater.

The waters of Puget sound may yet witness a regatta, and that, too, in the not very distant future. An enterprising boat builder and lover of aquatic sports at Tacoma has built himself a handsome racing shell, after the most approved model, which was launched Saturday and tried as to speed, the trial proving very satisfactory.

### THE EXCURSION EAST.

Very Important to the Traveling Public.

Parties intending to [illegible] excursion party [illegible] the Pacific Short line [illegible] Washington street before negotiating [illegible] and better accommodations [illegible] representations of parties who are not connected with any railroad company. [illegible] agents [illegible]

### AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

The elegant furniture [illegible] without reserve at [illegible] Jefferson and Columbia [illegible] by Gilman & Co. [illegible] do well to attend.

There is no use in talking, the International takes the lead [illegible]

Marks Rybke, of the Bon Ton tailoring establishment, has returned and is now ready [illegible] can guarantee every yard thereof. He is [illegible] compete with San Francisco. [illegible] Oak and Pine. B. N. TO[illegible]

[illegible]

Friends [illegible]

When Tamelli [illegible]

Thirty-five dollars will [illegible] bedroom set with square [illegible] tion washstand, at G. SHINDLER [illegible]

The various [illegible]

Dr. F. H. Eaton, Oculist and A[illegible], N. W. corner First and Morrison [illegible]

Garrison's Sewing Machine Store, No. 167 Third street, Portland, Or.

Twenty-five dollars will buy a neat ash [illegible] room set complete, at G. SHINDLER & Co.

### CITY NOTICES.

Frommer's Music Store.

Go to Keith's for oysters.

Waukegan Boat House, south side Stark st.

Eastern and Shoalwater Bay Oysters served [illegible]

[illegible]

Powers Special [illegible] Remedy for Asthma [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] Ferguson & Davis hair cutting [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] Bray & Parsons at Kohler & Chase's [illegible]

### BUSINESS NOTICES.

THE VIENNA COFFEE HOUSE, Washington st., leads all. Oysters in every [illegible]

[illegible]

Pond's Extract [illegible]

[illegible]

Coughs and Hoarseness.—The irritation which induces coughing, immediately relieved by "Brown's Bronchial Troches." Sold only in boxes.

Hunt's Remedy cures Bright's Disease of the kidneys, nervous diseases, female weaknesses. Hunt's Remedy never fails to cure dropsy, gravel, diabetes, and all diseases of the liver and kidneys. The best doctors use Hunt's Kidney Remedy and their most valued prescriptions.

TION AND COMMISSION.
LMAN C M STEVENS,
ILMAN & CO.,
rs and Commiss on Merchants,
First st bet ... and Ash
ALES of Real Estate Furniture, Household
Horses, Cattle Buggies etc Regular sale
ys & Fridays at 10 o clock A. M

LAR AUCTION SALE
—OF—
HOLD FURNITURE
r Salesroom No 42 First st, on
AY, SEPT. 15, AT 10 A. M.
GILMAN & CO., Auctioneers.

IAL AUCTION SALE
—OF—
ANT FURNITURE,
d sal Public Auction at
t, bet Jefferson and Columbia,
—ON—
AY, SEPT. 16, AT 10 A. M.,
Carpets Stair Carpets Finely Up-
ers an Easy Chairs Finely Upholstered
ed Lounges, Lounges, Center Tables,
ino, Extension Table Dining Chairs,
asware Shells, Walnut Sideboard,
Walnut and Marble top Bed room
ld Ash Bedroom Suits, Spring and
es Feather Pillows, Blankets, Bureaus,
oreaus, Toilet Sets, Heating Stove,
e Range with top apartment. Complete
urniture.
GILMAN & CO., Auctioneers.
es of Household Furniture will find it
attend this sale

EDUCATIONAL

DENCE ACADEMY,
YOUNG LADIES,
the Sisters of Charity, Van-
Washington Territory.

UTION IS PLEASANTLY LOCATED
opportunities for the well being
pupils.
Terms
ion per month $15 00
Bedding 4 00
of Instrument 4 00
e for Fancy Work. Pupils admitted
g the scholastic year
monthly in advance.
SISTER SUPERIORESS.

ANGELS' COLLEGE,
ANCOUVER, W. T.,
NG SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
own institution will resume studies
PTEMBER 1, 1885.
Terms for Boarders
ion per month $15 0
Washing (except white shirts) 2 00
a charges for French, German, Latin
monthly in advance. Doctor's fees
will be charged to parents or guar-
washing etc is under the manage-
ters of Charity For further particu-
REV L I E G SCHRAM, Director.
KER, Prefect of Studies.

BUSINESS EDUCATION
—GO TO THE—
COLUMBIA
Commercial College
PORTLAND, OREGON.
Second and Salmon Sts.
JOURNAL for information.
W S JAMES Principal,
Box 583 Portland, Or.
rring to the above the
Rates for Business Course,
K KEEPING ARITHMETIC WRI-
ar as follows
Gentlemen, $12 50
ons only $1 50 Writing 5 00
W S JAMES, Principal.

KINDERGARTEN AND CLASS
ruction of Kindergartners at 46 Wash-
MRS DUNLAP Principal.
ll accompany the children to the
parts of the city to and from the

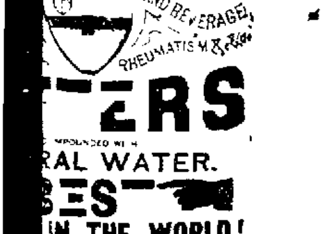
ERNATIONAL ACADEMY
OF PORTLAND OR.
and Stark streets, will open its 11th
Tuesday, Sept. 1, 1885. Both Ian-
and English, are used as mediums of
For further information apply to
DT cor Ninth and Stark sts.

OF THE SACRED HEART,
LEM, OREGON.
AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
stud year will begin August 31 1885.
English Branches Music Art Elo-
guages. Pupils received at any
proportioned Building and loca-
state For circulars address
SISTER SUPERIOR.

p Scott Grammar School.
AND DAY SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
our under its present management
boys of any age or degree of advance-
boys fitted for college or business.
rates among the teachers. Special
manship, drawing, music and mod-
Discipline strict. No bad boys ad-
logue and circular or any informa-
W HILL, M. D., Head Master,
P O Drawer 17, Portland, Or

"Always the Cheapest"
HTON STONEWARE.

Stoneware Offered in this
Market.
and acid proof more compact
cracks than any other ware,
It is strictly Light being
better. W ks out of the
the NEW
sufficient
BRIGHTON POTTERY
For sale by all
LLER & CO.,
15 N Front st Portland Or
NNEDY'S



TERS
MPOUNDED WITH
RAL WATER.
BEST
IN THE WORLD!
FOR
Dyspepsia,
Sedentary Diseases,
Kidney Complaint,
Impure Blood.
& CO.
AND SOLE MANUFACTURERS,
AHA, NEB.
RUGGISTS, GROCERS
NE MERCHANTS.
SCHUYVER & CO.
LAND, OREGON.
Oregon and Washington Territory

The Oregonian.

### METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

PORTLAND Sept. 14 —6.49 P M.

| Place of Observation | Hig't of Bar | Ch'ge last 7 H'rs | Ther. | Wind Direction | R'n fall inch | State of W'thr |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Portland | 29 85 | —11 | 69 | S | .00 | Clod'y |
| Olympia | 29 81 | 03 | 56 | S | 13 | Lt. Rn |
| Roseburg | 30 04 | 17 | 63 | NW | 00 | Clear |
| Red Bluff | 29 79 | —08 | 87 | S | 00 | Clear |
| Sacramento | 29 83 | —06 | 80 | SW | 00 | Fair |
| Ft. Canby | 29 83 | 03 | 65 | W | 37 | Lt. Rn |
| Spokane | 29.83 | —02 | 69 | Sl | 00 | Clod'y |
| Dayton | 29 78 | —06 | 69 | Sl | .09 | Clod'y |

Minimum thermometer, 46 maximum 83.

### AUCTION SALES TO-DAY.

Household furniture at No 42 First street, by Gilman & Co at 10 A. M

### OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

Passed Heron to arrive over the Northern Pacific to-day W G Brown, J F Chapman and fifty-eight immigrants

Passed Huntington to arrive over the Oregon Short line W. J Ryan, J A Buchanan, Milton Wasserman, C N. Angus, Mrs J E. Arden, E. J. Wood, Dan Lynch, Carrie Hutchings, H C Eckenberger, J Campbell, Harry Shufflebarger and wife, J A. Edson and wife, and seventeen immigrants.

Passed Medford to arrive over the O & C S A. Whitney and George Smith

### OUTGOING PASSENGERS

The steamship Columbia sailing hence carries the following passengers

Archbishop W H Gross
Rev Blanchet
Charles Stewart
J F Johnson
M Wiel
H E Dean
J B Kirkland
Mrs M Brady
Miss Rockwell
Mrs Howell
Mrs McLain
L N Goldsmith
W S McCabe
J Noyes
D B Hinkley
W Letts Oliver
Mrs Arnold and child
Miss Folger
Mrs Lohman
Mrs John Dudley
M D Kant
Theo Haldwin
H C Clark and wife
Miss J G Hanson
Mrs Charles Harris
D L Munson
Hon T P Brown
15 in the steerage.

Rev Malager
Charles Stern
C W Levy
W H Talbot
W G Burton
H E Owen
Miss Carrie E Jackson
Miss Condit
Miss Alexander
Mrs Wadhams
Mrs Thompson
S C Hall
H Herbing
E B Palace
J L Rye
Geo James
J A Folger and wife
Mrs J Lohman
Mrs F Lohman
Mrs J F Jones
Miss Hattie Warren
Geo B Munson
H Sefton and wife
Miss Alice Code
Mrs Underwood
W Black
C L Ford and wife

### BRIEF MENTION

New stake lights have been established on the Columbia at Hoffman and Knapp landings, and the light at Hunter's discontinued.

Don't forget, the fare to Vancouver is but 10 cents on the O. R. & N Co 's steamer, which leaves Ash street wharf at 7 A. M.

D S. K. Buick, of Myrtle creek, has purchased the Roseburg *Plaindealer*, and will assume the management after the close of the state fair.

Miss Adelia R. Luse has returned from a tour through Southern Oregon and will give lessons in elocution at her room, at Dr McKinnell's, corner of Fourth and Main

C. D Lownsdale, who returned last week from a month's trip through Western and Southern Oregon in the interest of Gill & Co, reports a marked improvement in business in most of the interior towns.

A. H. Johnson had a picture of his big steer taken yesterday The animal weighs about 3000 pounds, and as he is young and active Mr Johnson thinks he can build another thousand pounds on him and so make a world-beater

The waters of Puget sound may yet witness a regatta, and that, too, in the not very distant future An enterprising boat builder and a lover of aquatic sports at Tacoma has built for himself a handsome racing shell, after the most approved model, which was launched Saturday and tried as to speed, the trial proving very satisfactory

### THE EXCURSION EAST

Very Important to the Traveling Public

Parties intending to go East with the so-called excursion party of Powers and Gilman will serve their interests in every way by calling at the Northern Pacific Short Line office No 2 Washington street before negotiating in any manner with those outside parties as you can get lower rates and better accommodations Be not deceived by representations of people who are in no way connected with any railroad company Their object is solely to realize money Call at the general agent's office and secure the advantages for yourself that will accrue to those outside or middle men Do not fail to call and be convinced that you are being imposed upon

### AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

The elegant furniture of residence will be sold without reserve at No 287 First street between Jefferson and Columbia on Wednesday September 16 at 10 A. M. by Gilman & Co Buyers will do well to attend.

THERE is no use in talking, the International takes the lead, handling the majority of incoming immigrants It is a noticeable fact that those who have visited this state to make selections of homes stop at the International, then go east and bring their families and friends generally bringing the whole train with them to the International.

Marks Rybke, of the Bon Ton tailoring establishment, has returned and is now ready to make up the choicest cloths in the nobbiest suits He has personally selected all goods and therefore can guarantee every yard thereof. He is offering a 25 per cent. reduction in his prices, to compete with San Francisco Stylish pants to order from $7, business suits, $25, dress suits, $35, overcoats, $25, at 72 First street, between Oak and Pine BON TON

HUGH CONWAY'S LAST NOVEL A Family Affair at Edward Dekum & Co's Mailed to any address for 25 cents

Frauds and Delusions.

When Tansill & Co of Chicago placed their genuine Punch 5 cent Cigars—the best for the money in America—before the people, and the fame became as wide as our land is broad, the name Punch (with many prefixes and affixes) came into general use in connection with inferior cigars. Plummer & Bosley, Druggists corner First and Main streets are agents for Tansill's Genuine Punch Cigars.

Thirty-five dollars will buy a handsome ash bedroom set with square bevel glass, combination washstand, at G SHINDLER & Co 166 First.

The various conveniences offered to travelers as well as all residents of the city by the O. R. & N. T Co should meet with hearty appreciation. They check baggage at residences for any first class station, and have first class carriages at all hours Ladies in making calls are furnished with footmen and most experienced drivers.

Dr F B Eaton Oculist and Aurist
S. W corner First and Morrison sts

Garrison's Sewing Machine Store,
No. 167 Third street, Portland Or

Twenty five dollars will buy a neat ash bedroom set complete, at G SHINDLER & Co 's

### CITY NOTICES.

Prentice's Music Store.

Go to Keith's for oysters

Waukegan Boat House, south side Stark st.

Eastern and Shoalwater Bay Oysters served in every style at Quaker Dairy

For constipation, and pain under your breastbone use Dr Henley's Dandelion Tonic.

Powers Specific a Sure Remedy for Asthma price 50 cents John A Child & Co agent

Ladies, if you want a harmless cosmetic for beautifying the complexion use Child's Snow Flake.

REMOVAL.—Ferguson & Davis hair cutting headquarters now at No 90 First st. Every man an artist.

John A Child & Co, druggists, corner Morrison and Second streets, give special attention to physicians prescriptions and family recipes.

LADIES OF EAST PORTLAND can have old hats made new—straw felt and fur hats pressed in all the new fall styles—at the Straw Works (late of Portland) Tenth street, between E and F East Portland.

MASONIC HALL and Gray & Parsons Orchestra can be engaged for balls and parties Special terms to clubs. Bray & Parsons, at Kohler & Chase's Morrison st

### BUSINESS NOTICES

THE VIENNA COFFEE HOUSE,
Washington st, leads all. Oysters in every style.

Smoke the Pappoose, the finest five cent cigar in the market. John A. Child & Co (druggists) agents corner Morrison and Second sts.

Pond's Extract. Men and women will suffer from a severe headache when ten minutes spent bathing the head with the Extract would afford relief

Parson's is the oldest and best indelible ink for marking clothing Sold by all druggists.

Coughs and Hoarseness.—The irritation which induces coughing, immediately relieved by use of "Brown's Bronchial Troches." Sold only in boxes.

Hunt's Remedy cures Bright's Disease of the kidneys, nervous diseases, female weaknesses, Hunt's Remedy cures headache, costiveness, dyspepsia, diseases of the liver and kidneys.
The best doctor's use Hunt's Kidney Remedy among their most valued prescriptions.

## LOCAL AND GENERAL.

PRIZE FIGHT GOSSIP.—The sporting fraternity and a great many decent citizens are anxious that Dave Campbell should fight some experienced man. They want very much to see him demonstrate whether he can take punishment. No doubt is now expressed of his ability to deal hard blows. A strong effort was made yesterday to get up a match between Jack Dempsey, of San Francisco, and Campbell. Dempsey is 23 years old, about 5 feet 10 inches high, and fights at 145 pounds. He is one of the trickiest men that ever entered a ring, and is livelier with his left hand than Campbell is, so sportsmen say who have seen both fight, but he is not as hard a hitter. It was reported late last night that Dempsey upon the telegraphic advice of his old friend, Charley Taylor, who trained Reilly and knows Campbell's powers, declined to sign an agreement to fight, but that he was willing to come up and fight Billy Morgan. Campbell can get the backing for any reasonable amount. Morgan announced a year ago that he had retired from the ring, but he can not resist the temptation to accept a challenge if he has half a show of winning. Strange as it may seem, and bad as it looks for the morals of this community, thousands of men and boys are interested in Campbell's future movements Nearly everywhere that their daily work takes them, the reporters of this paper are questioned about Campbell's fighting qualities, and employers and employed will drop their work almost any time to listen to news or gossip concerning the young pugilist.

HOW DEER ARE SLAUGHTERED.—It is a common occurrence to see a truck load of deer skins passing along Front street, and in the store of almost every dealer in peltries can be seen huge piles of the same The beholder is led to wonder where so many skins come from, and who ate all the deer, as very few are seen in this market. The following from an Albany exchange throws some light on the subject: "The deer trails are already overstocked with men not hunters), for all they have to do is just hide behind a rock or log and wait for the deer to come within ten or fifteen steps of them and shoot them down We have been informed that there are some who leave the forequarters in the woods and only bring in the hide and hams If this is the case they should be prosecuted and fined. In our opinion every man who is seen on a deer trail when the deer are coming down, should be fined. If we had a law to protect the deer from the first of August to the first of October, it would be of more benefit to the public than at present. There are fifty deer killed now to where there is one killed when they get in the green timber, and scatter all through the woods We hope our next legislature will amend the law so as to protect the deer on the trails."

PECULIAR ROBBERY CASE.—In regard to the report which reached this city on Saturday of a man named McCullough having been robbed near Albany, THE OREGONIAN'S correspondent at that place sends the following, which goes to show that there are always two sides to a story, and that one should always hear both before forming an opinion concerning the matter: "Last Saturday a robbery case was tried before Justice Humphrey which in some points was very peculiar. Last Thursday evening Dan E. Neal and G M McCullough, of Eugene City, started from Harrisburg to come to this city in a buggy Friday morning McCullough swore out a warrant against Neal, charging him with robbing him of $60 about one mile south of this city Neal was arrested, but on the trial it was conclusively proved that he was innocent of the charge preferred, and more than that the evidence against the prosecuting witness was so strong that when Neal was discharged McCullough was arrested on a charge of assault with a deadly weapon and attempted burglary He will have an examination to-day"

SEND HERE FOR FISH.—The dispatches yesterday stated that the soles and brills (a brill is a flat fish, differing slightly from a sole) which Fish Commissioner Blackford expected to arrive from England, had died before reaching Liverpool It might be well to remark that there is no need to send to England for soles The bed of the ocean off the mouth of the Columbia is literally covered with them John Exon drags them up by the thousand in his trawl of all sizes If Commissioner Blackford will fit up his tanks the next time a fish car is sent out to this coast he can have all the soles he wants. The only difficulty will be in getting them across the continent alive. There may be brills, too, and plaice There are plenty of soles and flounders, and the others differ so little that they are all counted in as flounders The sole is the best flat fish found in the market here, being cleaner and more delicate than the flounder

PROBABLE CAUSE OF OPPOSITION —Ten cents for a steamboat ride to Vancouver is so cheap as to occasion inquiry as to what the Oregon Railway and Navigation company mean by the reduction In the absence of the heads of the traffic department, nothing definite could be learned The "outside" view is that the ruinous rate was made because the Lurline had attempted to get some ships to tow from Astoria to Portland, but thus far without success The ten cent rate comes in very handy for those who want to go from here to the Clarke county fair this week, and the Vancouver people would like the best in the world for the O. R. & N. to put on a steamer to run on the schedule of Kamm's boat and then have the "war" continue for a year It would be rough on the stages, but the traveling public could stand it as long as the rival steamboats held out.

GOING TO SCHOOL.—Four deaf mutes left this city by yesterday's train for Tacoma, where they go to attend the deaf and dumb school Their homes are in eastern Washington, whence they came on Saturday, passing Sunday here at one of the principal hotels Their names are W F Ewing, of Walla Walla, a bright young man who has spent some time at the Berkeley school in California, Lee Brown, of Dayton Martha Atkins and Miss Atkins, of Farmington When not talking together in the sign language it would be impossible for a stranger to observe that these four intelligent looking young people did not possess one of the most important of the five senses given to man, which has in consequence rendered them speechless

PROFITS OF RAISING BERRIES —An industrious gardener of Multnomah county, who owns a few acres of land on the Asylum road, one and one-half miles from this city, while here yesterday gave some facts on the subject of raising berries He stated he had set out a year ago last spring two acres of strawberry plants, and the crop this year was 12,130 pounds and that he sold them for $700 that on three and one half acres planted with strawberries, raspberries and blackberries 25,000 pounds had been raised the present year The profits, after commission for selling and all other expenses had been paid, amounted to $400 per acre

WHEAT SHIPMENTS —Farmers appear to be slow in shipping their wheat. They seem to be holding for better prices None of the warehouses are nearly full yet, if we may except the O R. & N Co 's, which has been the warehouse through which most of the wheat shipped by steamers to San Francisco has been furnished The other, Albina dock and warehouse, has not been more than one-fourth filled, and if wheat comes as slowly as last season it will not have need of the extension made to it. Last season the Montgomery dock could have accommodated four times the tonnage that passed through it.

A MURDERED MAN'S HISTORY —James Dobson, the man who was killed near Walla Walla by Fred E. Lux, Thursday night, was English by birth and was aged about 56 years He came to this coast over thirty years ago and in 1852 ran a pack train from Canyon City to Jacksonville In 1858 he and McKay ran a pack train from Walla Walla to the Fraser river Subsequently he engaged in the stock business, and of late years has conducted a farm on the Walla Walla river He leaves a widow and property valued at $10,000

PERFECT MELONS —The fame of Rogue river fruit and melons is growing The last delicacy shipped here is a Casaba melon, one of which found its way to THE OREGONIAN office from H F Bittin's commission house. It is something like a cantaloupe, and something like a musk melon and much finer than either On the outside it looks like a half wilted squash It is juicy, compact, and not mealy, the rind is very thin, and the flavor equals that of the banana It is the perfection of breakfast fruit.

ABUSIVE LANGUAGE.—The effects of the prize fighting mania now raging here are shown in the arrest last evening of "Tip" Anderson for abusive language to S. Levy, J. H. E. Cramer for abusive and profane language to H. Philip, and Gus Buckley for assault and battery on complaint of Policeman Arnold The object of the abusive language was of course to stir up a fight. If this prize fighting is not put a stop to we shall have half the town on the fight before long

DELEGATE VOORHEES' MOVEMENTS —Hon. Chas. S Voorhees, of Washington territory, who is now in this city, will spend about a month visiting among his constituents on the Sound. He will then return to eastern Washington and meet the farmers October 10, at the meeting of the Farmers' Protective association, on the Palouse river, just above Colfax. He will return to Washington about November 1.

CASINO OPERA COMPANY.—The articles incorporating the new Casino Opera House company have been filed in the clerk's office for Multnomah county, and also in the office of the secretary of state at Salem, with A. S Gross, W. S Stevens and Charles W Frush as incorporators. Principal office, Portland. Capital stock, $12,000. Object, to engage, conduct and carry on a general theatrical and operatic business in the states of Oregon, California and Nevada, and the territories of Washington, Utah, Montana and Idaho.

Y. M. C. A. CHAUTAUQUA CIRCLE.—The Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle, which meets at the Y. M. C A. rooms, have reorganized for the coming season and have re-elected Miss Frances A. Knox as president. The course this year begins October 1st, and embraces studies in Roman history, political economy, English literature and readings on Italy, Italian art, philosophy, electricity, etc. Persons wishing to read in this year's course should inquire of the secretary, Mr C R Foy, 25 Stark street.

MUSIC LEAF TURNER —Louis L. White, an Oregon boy, has invented an arrangement that will do away with the necessity of a young man to turn the leaves of the music while the player is deep in a difficult selection The arrangement is made to change the pages by means of strings extending from the music stand to the floor, where they are regulated by a pedal movement at will. The invention has been submitted to pianists, who speak well of its utility

POOR HUNTING.—The party which went down to Sauvies Island on the Gold Dust, Sunday, numbered thirty-three guns. The luck was poor, but few making a killing W H Dudley and F Galtner, who went down to the island Saturday and returned on the Gold Dust, succeeded in bagging forty five ducks Two of the sportsmen, who were not at the usual landing, were left behind The party returned in a dissatisfied condition

FINE FOOD.—A number of the friends of J W Cook and Geo. T. Myers have had bits of salmon bellies "sent round," as souvenirs. They are nice keepsakes, only they have a great faculty for disappearing. Salmon bellies may be set down as rather rich food, but some put up by Myers consisted of just a narrow strip off the bottom of the fish, the keel, as it were, which beats anything seen here in the line of salt salmon

ONE USE FOR SHOES.—A lady, returning from the seaside recently, had packed up her belongings with the exception of a pair of shoes, for which no room could be found. She was puzzled what to do with them, when the landlady's impudent daughter suggested that she pack her clothes in them, as she could thus save freight by having them checked as baggage. That hotel has lost one good customer.

CHOPPED WITH A HATCHET —Ah Ny, a Chinese gambler, came to the police station yesterday afternoon, his face covered with blood from a wound in his head He declared that another gambler, Lu Wa Ching, had chopped him with a hatchet. The latter was arrested His friends say that Ny wished revenge on Ching, so he chopped himself and then accused Ching to the police

SPLINTERED THE HIP BONE.—W J Nelson is laid up at his son's residence in this city with a broken hip While going on board the tug Rustler Saturday evening, Mr. Nelson slipped and fell, breaking and splintering his hip bone. He is not likely to be about for some time, as the fracture is a very bad one

SUDDEN DEATH.—Hon T. L. Porter, one of the leading citizens of Linn county, died at his home in Halsey Sunday evening at 8 o'clock of brain fever His death was quite sudden, as he was sick but a few days, attending to his business at the store last Tuesday

### LEAVE FOR THE EAST TO DAY

Below we publish a partial list of those who, up to 6 P M last evening, have availed themselves of the inducements offered by the Gilman & Powers excursion which leaves Portland today over the Oregon Short Line. L. G Stone, Portland J P Farmer, Portland W F Jewett, Portland, Mrs M. E. Hughes, Portland Daniel Rieman and wife, Portland, Mrs. A. T Smith, Portland, C J Hustis and wife, Portland Mrs A B Hutz, Portland, D G Black, Michigan C, Gilson & Bro, Portland A. Fisher, Portland Mrs. McTurk, Portland, Mrs. Buckstead and Mrs Weeks, Minneapolis B. Estal, Portland E. C Norris, H. W Cook, Astoria, R A. Cook, Clifton, Mrs C. F Smith, J W Geary, Portland A L. Adams, R. J. Morris, Tacoma J H Robbins, Seattle, G B Robertson, Victoria. Other parties who desire to avail themselves of this opportunity to get through first-class at about half rate, should make application as early as practicable at the Oregon Short Line office, No. 1 Washington street.

The cars to be used are nicely fitted up with mattresses, pillows, comforters, curtains and everything else necessary for the comfort of passengers The cars will run through to Chicago without change and will be hauled entirely on express trains Two men will accompany the party to attend to making up of beds, keeping cars clean and looking after the general comfort and wants of passengers A visit to Salt Lake City and Denver will be optional with the party There is absolutely no excursion or other party organized to go over any other line

### PARTY GOING EAST.

Persons accompanying the Powers & Gilman special party leaving Portland to-day over the Oregon Short Line, will be accorded the best of accommodation Cars specially fitted with complete bedding outfit and other convenient appurtenances for exclusive use of the party will be furnished, and hauled through to Chicago on express trains without change Please get your tickets at this office as early as practicable, in order that extra car accommodations may be arranged for R CAMPBELL, Gen Agt. Oregon Short Line, No 1 Washington street.

### LEBANON NOTES.

LEBANON, September 14.

Considerable sickness is reported in and around town

Gauger Kilbourn was here to look after the new distillery, and see that the government was protected

The recent rain has put the ground in good condition for seeding, and the farmers are busy sowing fall grain

The public school opened last Monday with a good attendance, in charge of Prof. Lees and Miss Carrie Ballard

The Santiam academy opens to-day under the management of Prof J S Gilbert The outlook for the academy is good

The city council has levied a three mill tax for the purpose of building an engine house The taxable property amounts to $150,000

The warehouse at Long's station, on the narrow gauge, has received for storage 15,000 bushels of grain Lebanon warehouse about 0,000

Speaking of large peaches, W A Newell had a small tree from which he picked two that measured 11¼ inches round, and weighed three-quarters of a pound each.

"Grandma" Bently, who has been a resident of Oregon since an early day, and who is 75 years old, expects soon to go and make her future home with a daughter at Walla Walla.

The 100 Chinamen who came from Portland about ten days ago, to pick hops will finish up this week They received twenty-seven cents per box and half their fare coming on the cars.

The postmaster here has been removed and a new one appointed. The only reason any one can assign is that one was a republican and the other a democrat. In character, standing and qualifications both gentlemen compare favorably

Ed Brolls, convicted of larceny some two years ago, and sentenced to the penitentiary for one year, and served his time out last February, has again begun his old habit. Last Monday he hired a horse and cart at the livery stable in Corvallis, to be gone a day or two, and has failed to return Parties with a warrant were here looking for him, but so far he has kept out of reach

### PERSONAL

Mr R F Radebaugh, editor and proprietor of the Tacoma *Ledger*, passed through the city yesterday on his way to St. Paul.

Deputy United States Marshal J. J Vanetta, of McMinnville, is in the city, and will remain here for two weeks for the benefit of his health

Mrs. A S. Duniway is in Walla Walla, where she lectured the other evening on the subject of "Woman, and the Laws of Washington territory"

Willis Duniway, one of the junior editors of the *New Northwest*, returned yesterday from a vacation trip along the coast in Tillamook county, much improved in health and looking as rough as a cowboy

F W D Mays, of Pomeroy, W T, is in the city to try and hurry the building of the projected Pataha creek railroad. He brings a petition signed by several hundred of the leading farmers of Garfield county.

Hotel rents are still going up in New York. In the renewal of the Astor house lease to Messrs. Allen & Dam last month an advance was made in the rental from $18,000 to $60,000 a year.

### ARRESTED FOR MURDER

Three Indians Charged with Murdering a Californian, Tracked to the Grand Ronde Reservation.

Dallas Itemizer Sept 12

During the past week C. C. Bachford, sheriff of Modoc county, California, has been in the vicinity hunting after four Indians, who, assisted by another, now in jail in California, murdered John Sherman, at a place ten miles north of Happy valley Modoc county, California, on the 1st of June last. Friday evening the sheriff landed two Indians in jail here, named Isaacs, father and son, and another, Wm. Smith, which leaves one more at liberty, named Applegate, who is in the vicinity of Grand Ronde and will be here this evening

Mr Bachford has kindly furnished us the particulars of the murder John Sherman, his wife and a German were driving along the road, about ten miles from and leading to Happy valley, when they were attacked by five Indians for the purpose of robbery A vigorous resistance was offered, but in a few seconds Mr. Sherman was fatally shot and died in a short time The German climbed out of the wagon and got underneath, where he was shot five times, three in the abdomen The German tried to re-load his gun but was too weak and called out to Mrs Sherman, who was in the wagon and an Indian about to discharge the contents of his gun at her This had the effect of drawing his attention from her, and it being his last shell he and the rest decamped Nineteen shells were found on the ground around the wagon The German has recovered Mrs. Sherman was but slightly injured The ringleader, Logan, was captured in California, but the other four escaped They came up through the Klamath country to Jacksonville, where they stopped two days with a Frenchman known as "French Joe," who has a squaw for a wife and who put the sheriff on the track. They were traced to Dallas, then to the reservation

### THE STAGE

THE CASINO —It is plainly evident that Mr. Belasco, when he wrote "La Belle Russe," got his idea from "Forget me-not," though he must be credited with having woven a new and a very interesting plot around the central figure. La Belle Russe is a counterpart of Stephanie, marquise of Mohrivarts, in "Forget-me-not." She is an adventuress, a decoy for gambling dens, responsible for the ruin of scores of young men, absolutely without conscience, but finally falls in love with an honorable man, and is seized by a desire to lead a respectable life. One of her old victims becomes her *bete noir* and at last her avenger It is a remarkably strong play, and the unfolding of the plot is handled with admirable skill. The movement is natural, the language excellent and all the scenes full of life The play never flags in interest, and in the closing scene the dramatist, after holding up La Belle Russe as the object of scorn and merited punishment, awakens sympathy for her and allows her to depart in peace There was a fair attendance, and, like all the other work by the Wallack company, "La Belle Russe" won a hearty reception The little role was a trifle too heavy for Miss Dillon, yet it was a smooth, satisfactory performance Mr Wells played Capt. Dudley Brand a man who had been robbed of all his money by the woman afterwards joining the army and winning distinction on the battlefield. Mr Talbott played Sir Philip Calthrope, upon whose heart strings, the adventuress played until they were rent asunder Mr Wheatleigh furnished the comedy in the role of a lawyer The work of these three gentlemen was exceptionally fine "La Belle Russe" will be repeated to-night. Wednesday evening "Victor Durand" Thursday and Friday "Diplomacy" Saturday afternoon and evening "Moths" Miss Ollie Torbett, whose violin playing at the Kellogg concerts made her at once a prime favorite, came in for an enthusiastic reception, and was thrice encored.

NEW MARKET THEATER.—"Only a Farmer's Daughter" was presented for the first time last evening to a fair house The play is not such a strong one as we had been led to expect by the extensive advertising it has received It deals with a young farmer's daughter, her marriage with a city man of high literary aspirations, the intervention of a pair of adventurers in the persons of an escaped convict and his mistress and the evolution of these several characters in the scenes of a dream had by the husband, wherein he sees his wife and child cast aside for a guilty love, the wife dying by her own act and himself a maniac seeking vengeance upon the destroyer of his home and slaying her at his feet. The last act reveals the fact that all the misery which he and his have suffered is but the creation of a dream, which has, however, shown him his duty and taught him to prize his simple farmer's daughter as a true and loyal wife. We can conceive this play, weak though it is in conception and development, in the hands of skillful and artistic players, producing a very pleasing effect. By far the best acting last evening was that of the fourth act, when Miss Curtisse and Mr Arthur were called before the curtain Little Minnie Gurnt, as the child Nelly, was clever, and received several rounds of well merited applause

"Only a Farmer's Daughter" again to night.

### SALEM NOTES.

SALEM, Sept. 14

The Oregon School for Deaf Mutes will re-open on Wednesday next with increased facilities

The weather has cleared off warm and pleasant, and indications are favorable for fair weather for the state fair

B N Hayden, of Salem, and George W Pittock and George H. Durham, of Portland, have been appointed notaries public by Governor Moody

The rehearsals for "La Mascotte" are progressing finely, and indications are favorable for an immense house at their initial performance to-morrow evening

Hon T C Shaw, T B Wait, Hon Wm Waldo, Newton Ladd and E. J Harding have been elected delegates to attend a convention of veteran Indian fighters, which will meet and organize in this city during fair week

Governor Moody has commissioned the following officers of company B, Second regiment, O N M., with headquarters in this city O A Waller, captain Harvey S Jordan, first lieutenant, and Isaac A Manning, second lieutenant.

Mrs Julia Wanless, wife of Thomas Wanless, died at her home in North Salem on Saturday last, in the seventy-fifth year of her age, and was buried yesterday in Lee Mission cemetery At the time of her death she had thirteen children living (two having died), fifty two grandchildren and five great grandchildren.

Governor Moody, Hon R P Earhart, secretary of state and Hon Edward Hirsch, state treasurer visited Albany on Saturday last for the purpose of inspecting Oregon's memorial stone for the Washington monument. They upon their return expressed themselves as highly pleased with it, and arrangements will at once be made to send it east and have it placed in the niche already prepared for it. Frank Wood, of Albany, who is the sculptor, will accompany it to its final destination. It is to be hoped, however, that it may be placed upon exhibition during the state fair, and afford the public an opportunity of seeing it

### THE EAST SIDE

MORE JUVENILE DELINQUENCY.

Another boys' trouble cropped up in the courts yesterday It appears that a crowd of boys are in the habit of annoying residents in the northeast part of town in various ways, as a result of which a Mrs. Greene entered complaint in Justice Coleman's court against Mel. Austin, son of G Austin, for assaulting her by throwing a piece of watermelon rind at her The case was heard before a jury yesterday, when complainant testified to the fact stated, but as there was no corroborative testimony, and witnesses for the defense testified otherwise, the jury acquitted the accused. Thereupon the latter's father caused the arrest of Charley Green, son of the former complainant, on a counter charge He was arraigned before the recorder, pleaded not guilty, and the case was set for 10 o'clock this morning

NOTES

Chas. Hall, of Astoria, was visiting friends in this city yesterday

Ed Powell left yesterday for Eugene to attend the state university

Mrs Arpha Wheeler came down from Corvallis yesterday to visit with Mrs D. L. Leathers.

A fine St Bernard dog, the property of A. H. Breyman, is the last victim of the dog-poisoner

Mrs Rosa Harrington of Powell's valley, fractured her right leg and sprained her ankle by a fall, on Saturday

W S. Gordon, who has been confined to his bed for some time with inflammatory rheumatism, is improving, and was able to sit up for a short time yesterday.

The first sale under the cow law occurred yesterday, the victim being a red heifer, which sold to Milt Sunderland for $8, being $1 10 more than the costs incurred.

The trotting and racing stock was brought down from City View park last evening, to remain over night at Beck's stables, and go up to Salem this morning for the state fair.

Mr. Adam Fisher, of Columbia Slough, leaves with the Gilman and Powers excursion to-day to visit his old home in West Virginia, which he left in 1840. He will be absent about three months.

Mr. D. F. Harrington is about to build a five-room cottage, with modern improvements, on the corner of Sixth and C streets, for which the following bids have been received by Otto Kleemann, architect: Halleck, $1195, Zeller, Stokes & Co., $1085, Bennett, $900; Philbrick, $890, John Becker, $875, Sheehan $850

### THE CLARKE COUNTY FAIR.

Opening Day Yesterday—Governor Squire to Attend—Speed Programme

The Clarke county fair began yesterday at Vancouver, and if the weather is good will be the most successful and interesting since its organization

To-day at 2 P M., a running race between Clarke and Cowlitz county horses, and baseball match between the American Stars and the Willamettes of East Portland.

Wednesday, half mile and repeat running race, and a trotting race between Sperry's, Miller's and Bloomfield's horses

Thursday, three-eighths of a mile dash at 2 P M, in which Red Boy and others run. Governor Watson C Squire will be in attendance on that day, and it is expected will, with others, address the people.

On Friday (the last day), a running race, half mile and repeat, between Robin, Bonnie Thresher, Minnie F and others This will be the hottest contest ever seen in Clarke county After which, a trotting race for three-minute class, in which Prince Albert and others will take part. A large new pavilion has been erected. The track is in fine condition. Exhibits of horses and cattle from Clarke and Cowlitz counties are very fine. The road between Vancouver and Portland is fine, and a pleasant day's sport awaits those who may see fit to go.

### TEMPERANCE CENTENNIAL —SEPT. 20--26, 1885

I herewith furnish a condensed statement of items relating to Dr Benjamin Rush, whose initial movement in the work of temperance reform in the year 1785 has been considered of sufficient significance to justify a centennial temperance celebration throughout the United States

The celebration is recommended by nearly all the leading temperance organizations of our land, and, per consequence, ends many to desire some further information as to the character of Dr B Rush and the movement with which his name stands so inseparably and intimately related.

I have gleaned these items from an extended article furnished by Mary Allen West, and printed in the *Union Signal* for September 3, 1885.

Dr Benjamin Rush stands quite prominently before the world in the history of that early period of the history of the United States.

In 1774, as a member of the provincial assembly of Pennsylvania, he moved the first resolution in favor of American independence. June 23, 1776, he was appointed chairman of the committee on independence, and on the 4th of July following, as a member of the continental congress, he appended his name to the immortal declaration

He was an abolitionist, a woman's suffragist, was averse to war and favored the establishing a universal peace union As one of the originators of the Bible society, he drafted its first constitution. He was born December 24, 1745, near Philadelphia, graduated at Princeton college in 1760, studied medicine in Philadelphia, Edinburg, London and Paris. Commenced the practice of medicine in Philadelphia in 1769, and the same year was elected professor of chemistry in the medical college there

Dr Benjamin West Richardson speaks of him as "one of the elect of history" Lettsom styles him "The American Sydenham." "Like Sydenham, says Dr Richardson, "Rush was an enthusiast, a philanthropist, a man of immense grasp, a polished scholar, and a scientist of the most exact methods."

For his services to humanity in the terrible yellow fever epidemics of 793 1805, the king of Prussia sent him the coronation medal, and the king of Spain thanked him

In 1807 the queen of Etruria presented him a gold medal, and in 1811 the emperor of Russia bestowed on him a similar token

He viewed the ravages of intemperance as a physician, a patriot and a christian, and deeply moved, he wrote his celebrated temperance essay early in 1785, which was followed by a series of articles from his pen, setting forth the effects of ardent spirits on the human system One authority says they were copied by all the newspapers in America. He emphasized the printed page by the influence of his voice.

Acknowledging his indebtedness to the Quakers, to Asbury, Dr Coke and other active Methodists, he made his first appeal to their bodies, believing that religion is the most potent force in this reform

In 1788 he writes "I bore my testimony at a Methodist conference against the use of ardent spirits, also before the Friends' yearly meeting I also wrote to the Roman Catholic bishop of Maryland to organize a society against them in his society" He adds, "I have repeatedly insisted upon a public testimony being published against them by the Presbyterian synod of this city and have suggested to our good Bishop White the necessity for the Episcopal church not to stand neutral in this interesting business"

The seed thus liberally sown have borne precious fruit. Some germinated in Litchfield, Conn, and fruited in the first temperance society known in America In 1789, nineteen years earlier than the formation of a similar society in Saratoga county, N Y, over 200 most respectable farmers of Litchfield formed themselves into "an association to discourage the use of spirituous liquors."

From the same seed grew the Massachusetts "society for the suppression of the liquor traffic." The action of the Presbyterian general assembly was brought before other ecclesiastical bodies, especially the Congregational association of New England

In 1812 the subject was brought before the Connecticut General association and a committee was appointed to see what could be done This committee reported "the alarming increase of intemperance, but after careful, prayerful inquiry, they did not perceive that anything could be done." Dr Lyman Beecher, from Litchfield, was present. He said "The blood started through my heart and I rose instanter and moved that a committee of three be appointed immediately to report at this meeting the ways and means of arresting the tide of intemperance" The committee was appointed with Dr Beecher as chairman The next day he brought in their report, "which," he says, "was the most important paper I ever wrote" Soon after came his justly celebrated "Six Sermons." Thus the influence extended

The object of the centennial is to familiarize the public with the progress and conflicts of the temperance move by the presentment of surveys from different standpoints and by different minds of the century that has been woven into history since Dr Rush published his celebrated essay Many valuable items from the article printed in the *Union Signal* I have felt compelled to omit, but the above are compiled for your paper to reach its vast circle of readers.

Very respectfully,
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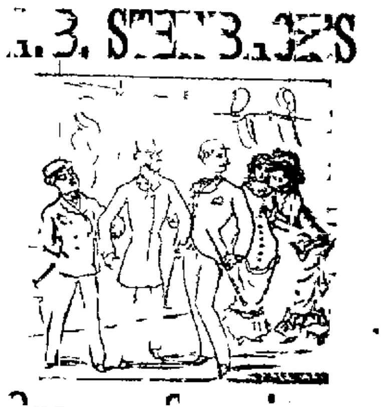

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### DR HOLMES TO THE BLIND.

Dear friends, left darkling in the long eclipse
That veils the noonday—you whose finger tips
A meaning in these ridgy leaves can find
Where ours go stumbling senseless helpless, blind—
This wreath of verse how dare I offer you
To whom the garden's choicest gifts are due?
The hues of all its glowing beds are ours—
Shall you not claim its sweetest-smelling flowers?

Nay those I bring you at their birth
Life's cheerful sunshine warmed the grateful earth,
If my rash boyhood dropped some idle seeds
And here and there you light on saucy weeds
Among the fairer growth remember still
Song comes of grace and not of human will

We get a jarring note when most we try
Then strike the chord we know not how or why
Our stately verse with too aspiring art
Oft overshoots and fails to reach the heart
While the rude rhyme one human throb endears
Turns grief to smiles and softens mirth to tears

Kindest of critics ye whose fingers read
From Nature's lesson learn the poet's creed
The queenly tulip flaunts in robes of flame
The wayside seedling scarce a tint may claim
Yet may the lowliest leaflets that unfold
A dewdrop fresh from heaven's own chalice hold
—*Address Philadelphia Magazine for the Blind*

## "DOING BETTER."

BY E. P. ROE, AUTHOR OF "[illegible] A CHESTNUT BURR," "[illegible] BURNED AWAY," [illegible]

[Written for The Oregonian.]

"You say you love me"

"Isn't that saying a great deal?"

"Well I suppose the same thing has been said to a good many other girls before my day In fact others have said as much to me and they didn't take away my breath I know we'll [illegible] time and I [illegible] you the best of [illegible] but I don't see much [illegible] of talking about love when people are situated as we are"

The latter speaker was a handsome girl of a certain type She had coal black [illegible] that a critic of feminine beauty might regard as a trifle near together and they looked upon her companion not unkindly There was an absence, however of the gentle ardor and eager hope that gave animation to his expression Indeed his whole appearance was in marked contrast to hers Of German descent, he had many characteristics of his race He was a tall broad shouldered large-limbed young fellow with tawny hair and beard and his full blue eyes indicated a sanguine and emotional nature Her dark beauty had enchained him utterly the very coolness of her self poised spirit combined with the freedom she permitted in his lover like attentions had incited him to press his suit to a promise of speedy marriage She had accepted his preference with pleasure and not a little pride for Stein Welden was a fine-looking youth of good steady habits His downright wooing and ardent glances had quickened her pulse and gave a sense of power of which she was not conscious in the society of the other young men of the western village But she had never forgotten—she did not forget now when under the shadow of the tree at which she had kept her tryst, and he passed his arm around her unrebuked—that Stein was poor and that his big strong hands were about all the capital he possessed Her worldly wise mother the wife of a small farmer had often told her that she might do better and the girl had not been unmindful of the suggestion Her chance to do better and at the same time please her fancy had not yet presented itself meanwhile a suitor like Stein who clasped her unresisting yet unyielding form was an agreeable possession—one which in that rather remote settlement no girl of spirit would be without

And Stein did please her fancy Although poor he had received a fair education at the public schools His appearance and previous history gave weight to his words as he said

"I know what you are thinking about that I've a very few dollars and not an acre with which to bless myself but then Annette I have a warm heart that's all your own plenty of courage and muscle and a pair of hands—look at them—that are able to take care of any woman Give me a little time and see if I can't make a home for us both a good one too It is a [illegible] sure fact that you'll be my wife and I'll put out and show that I am [illegible] as any man in Edgeville"

"Well Stein" said the girl [illegible] deprecatory [illegible] you've been proposing to me off and on for some months past now I have a proposal to make Father and I had a talk the other day Of course he saw how things were going on and knows that we can't begin like birds in the first tree that strikes their fancy He has a lot of land ten miles west of us and he says he'll give me a hundred acres of it as my share and that he might as well give it to me now as when he dies It's all in heavy timber but the best of that would sell for a good bit You asked me to look at your hands They are strong enough to do a good deal Suppose you put your hands against my land clear a part of it build a cabin that will do to begin with and so between us we'll have a farm that's worth something"

Stein threw up his hat [illegible] "That's the best bargain [illegible] a hundred acres the best [illegible] in the west and the handsomest girl of Edgeville to put into it I accept at once and all the compact" and his kisses were warm and many that her face grew rosy [illegible] laughingly broke away from him

"I'm sensible enough [illegible] to take a fairer view of the matter [illegible] no great call for land out there and father couldn't sell the hundred acres for as much as one village lot would bring Any one can tell you that the property will [illegible] worth twice as much with a house and clearing Some might say I was getting the best of the bargain for you'll have to go out there and work alone a good part of a year maybe longer"

"Not longer Annette It's now the last of May In a week I shall be ready to start I have about two hundred dollars on hand and I'll [illegible] cost me much to live and [illegible] his right arm [illegible] know from that how fast the trees will come down Love and a light heart will insure heavy blows and plenty of [illegible] when I think that every one is for your happiness and mine Your proposal is exactly to my mind for it enables me to turn my strength to [illegible] and no time will [illegible] chance"

Preliminaries [illegible] Within a week Stein [illegible] constructing a summer [illegible] pines Mr Warwick [illegible] been over the ground with [illegible] and blazed out the tract [illegible] daughter therefore [illegible] muscle and love to [illegible] work [illegible] with all the ardor incident to [illegible] wagon had brought out through [illegible] wood road some rough lumber [illegible] visions and cooking [illegible] that his rifle should supply [illegible] ments of his fare

On one side of the tract the ground [illegible] gently toward the north and on this slope Stein decided that the cabin of [illegible] should be built In that region the trees were left untouched for the present for he proposed to thin them out gradually with a careful eye to both shade and beauty To the southward, where the land was lower and richer, he blazed out the prospective clearing and set to work with a steady good will The trees fit for lumber were marked and were to be left standing for a time The others were so cut as to fall together and form natural heaps boughs and boles crashing into a great inextricable mass The sunshine, for the first time penetrating the dim forest, fell upon these tangled piles and made them ready for the torch In that remote region ordinary wood, so far from having a value, was an incumbrance that must be removed in the speediest possible way

What is accomplished under ordinary circumstances and what may be, are two very different things From time to time, during the summer and fall Annette and her father came out to note Stein's progress and they were astonished at the wonders he had wrought Annette observed one other thing also—that her lover was growing rugged and unkempt, a wild man of the woods as she half consciously phrased it in her mind

He made few visits to the village Time was too valuable to him and he would not spend money on clothing that might have made him more presentable In his honest loving heart he believed that vigorous strokes of the axe would do more to secure the girl and happiness than aid from barber and tailor She had told him that she could see the smoke of his fires by day and the ruddy reflected glow by night and he had replied that these must be the symbols of the steady flame in his heart and must keep the fire burning in hers

By fall several acres had been cleared and there he began to construct the cabin which he had been planning for months Now his money came in play for he employed the services of a skillful backwoodsman who had aided many a settler in building his primitive home The logs were cut, squared and fitted together with a nicety rarely seen for love and strength united in the task The interior was partitioned into two apartments and the kitchen fireplace made wide and ample for the kindling of the altar flame of home

"The roof shall be a shelter in truth" said Stein to his helper "We'll make every shingle with our own hands from the clearest grained pine, and they shall lap so [illegible] that never a drop of rain or flake of snow shall find entrance"

And so the cabin was built and Stein spent much of the long winter in furnishing the interior adding such touches of grace and convenience as his rude skill permitted A lumberman took the great "sticks" he had prepared at a fair price, and he was happy in the thought that he had accomplished his part of the contract and was approaching the reward of his labors

He now oftener visited Annette, who treated him much as she had in the past yet made him happy by praising the results of his work Her inward thought was

"Oh how big red and uncouth he has become! He does not look half so nice as when he worked in the grocery store"

Mother Warwick was polite but cool and Farmer Warwick took everything as a matter of course in his quiet stolid way Stein also took everything as a matter of course in his honest way and time was passing bringing on the hour of happiness

When the winter was waning a stranger appeared in Edgeville He soon became generally acquainted and had the art of winning popularity The fact that he deposited three thousand dollars with the man who did the banking of the village added greatly to his prestige.

Apparently he soon made himself the master of current gossip learned of Stein's enterprise and of Annette's engagement The facts did not prevent him admiring the girl and seeking the acquaintance of her family Indeed he soon became a frequent caller At last complaining of the accommodations of the tavern he was taken by Mother Warwick as a boarder

He was a man who could talk During the long winter evenings he enlarged upon his plans and prospects He wished he explained to find a good location for a home in the lumber district and to employ his capital in getting out logs He [illegible] upon his purpose to settle marry and grow up with the country also insinuating that he would be no common laborer So far from this he would give employment to many hands and be a benefit to the community

All this was listened to eagerly by Farmer Warwick, Annette and her mother Ever since Rodney Mackrin had first been talked about in the village the thrifty Mrs Warwick had again begun her refrain

"Nette you might a done better"

Now she resolutely set about Annette's doing better

We need not dwell on the girl's startled conscience and strong compunctions when the idea of sharing the log cabin with Mackrin instead of Stein was first formally broached In the secret of her heart she had already regretted she was no free but not until her mother suggested the thought had she dared to dream of acting as if she were free

Instead of indignantly casting this possibility from her mind she dallied with temptation and accepted attentions from Mackrin This tells the whole story She was partly talked into the plan and partly drifted into it from the impulses of a nature too like her mother's

Mackrin was a cool and crafty schemer No village gossip about the affair for him until it was consummated He was very undemonstrative towards the girl in public and when Stein came to see her was quite oblivious of the young people

Stein never dreamed of treachery

The hardest task of all was the bringing over Farmer Warwick to the scheme He was a heavy witted man however and was at last made to feel that the old fashioned scruple should not stand in the way of his daughter's doing better, He finally yielded a sort of remorseful consent but always shook his head over the project

One spring day Mackrin brought a fine span of horses and light wagon to Mr Warwick's door and all the family admired them greatly

"Whose are they?" was the general question

"Come here Annette" he said

She approached wonderingly

"Yours" he whispered leaning out of the carriage and then drove to the barn

She retreated to the house with scarlet cheeks Farmer Warwick shook his head, but Mother Warwick exulted

The next day Mackrin and Annette drove eastward and returned man and wife

To Mr Warwick was given the heavy task of breaking the tidings to Stein Welden

"He'll kill you" said the farmer gloomily

"He hasn't a scrap of paper to show for anything" replied Mackrin coolly "You can tell him though that I'll pay him back all the money he put into the cabin and give a hundred for his labor I always calculate to do the fair thing"

The buds were swelling on the trees the grass beneath them growing green and jungled with flowers when Farmer Warwick drove out to the cabin looking and feeling as if he was assisting at his own funeral When he approached the dwelling and saw evidences of loving labor on every side and Stein came bounding forth to meet him the sunlight giving the hue of gold to his tawny hair and beard when he saw the young man's face aglow with the richest sweetest hope of the heart he own sank like lead and he felt as guilty as if about to commit murder

His downcast look and silence [illegible] the glad youth's attention and he stared [illegible] at the conscience stricken farmer

"What is it" gasped Stein "Is Annette sick"

There was such a depth of feeling and anxiety in the tone that the farmer's lips [illegible] with the truth

"God [illegible] ground It's worse—worse than if she was dead She's married"

There he stopped He had meant to soften the blow with many words he had been conning over smooth phrases all the way and now he had blurted out the truth just as it appeared to him under the wronged lover's eyes

For a time the two stared at each other as if appalled, at what was between them Then the farmer began in hesitating and trembling tones,

"I s'pose we must make the best of a bad bargain. Mackrin said he'd give you the money—"

"Did you consent to this" growled Stein, like a wounded lion his fingers working convulsively

"Well I can't say—I don't know They kind o' drew me into it" the farmer faltered, backing away

"Old man," said Stein briefly "get out of these woods quick You ain't safe here" and the farmer obeyed the hint with trembling alacrity

Stein tottered back into the cabin sunk into a chair and stared at the floor with wide, glaring eyes The day declined night came on, deepened into midnight and lightened into day again, but he did not move a muscle

The friendly backwoodsman found him in this attitude spoke to him shook him before there was a change or sign of recognition Then the stricken man drew and gave out such a long deep breath that it seemed as if his soul was departing

"Stein man don't act this way all along of a light [illegible] that ain't worth yer finger" cried his friends "How long yer sit here like a stater?"

"Since he came" hoarsely answered Stein

"Thunder! A hull day! and the gal ain't worth a crooked stick o' soft timber Now look a here you and me's chums I'm going to stand by yer and I'm not goin outer this cabin till yer take vittels and shake yer self like a man"

"Tell me about it Jim"

"Sartin I'll tell you the hull [illegible] ness and make yer mad, and if yer say so we'll snake that ere Mackrin outen these diggins as we would a saw log"

Jim's characteristic ministrations were apparently successful Stein did shake off his paralyzed state drank and walked all over the place but a deep gloomy purpose was settling in his eyes

"Now [illegible] west"

"Who owns that [illegible] north of this line?"

"Hen Jones"

"Will you help me buy it?"

"I will and there's my hand Hang me if I see yer drift though"

"Fix the trade for me I'll pay for it if given time Now go back to the village and say I'm quiet and peaceable and won't hurt anybody but buy that tract just to the north of this in your own name"

"But I'll give yer papers Stein Yer shan't work agin with nothin ter show fer it"

Jim's story was received in the village first with surprise then with a satirical grin but at last people concluded that Stein Welden was a sensible fellow who was not going to make bad matters worse by vengeance and breaking laws on account of a fickle girl The impression was given that he would enter into the lumbering business as Jim's partner It was regarded as strange however that Stein would not take a penny from Mackrin This was thought to be an odd way of taking revenge

In genial May Mackrin drove out with his bride to view their home The door of the cabin was nailed up and deep into a panel was cut the word False

"Bah!" said Mackrin contemptuously "a little putty and paint will mend that"

Over this spiteful expression of an envious fellow we might put the word sensible

But for Annette the word False was on her door She was already learning that if she had not shown much heart or principle she had a conscience

Within a few days they took possession and began their household life Men came from the village and the small stable which Stein had built was enlarged and seed was put into the cleared land but Annette's cheeks grew pale Everything without and especially all within reminded her of the wronged man Whichever way her eyes turned they encountered an accusing object After all what did she practically possess but what Stein would have given her as his right as well as her own? Now she felt that all was stolen She could never enter her door never even look at it without seeing the word False

Her husband's manner added to her sense of humiliation and disquietude He was kind enough in his way but it was a cool business like way She had made her bargain and must abide by it His cool offhanded deportment told her a hundred times that she had sold herself but the equivalent no longer seemed what her own and her mother's fancy had painted it In the solemn forest with the pines perpetually sighing as it were for the home of love and truth that might have been she entered on that saddest phase of life useless hopeless yet inevitable regret

The place began to grow hateful to her and she never lost an opportunity to ride away with her husband, but he soon checked this tendency with the assurance that some one must remain to care for the place Then she wished to visit her mother who might revive her old philosophy of life but he scouted the idea of living alone and cooking for himself thus reminding her of one who had lived alone so long for her sake Her pride led to the utmost effort to appear cheerful She succeeded only in forced spasmodic gayety There was one who sometimes heard her laughter and his look of gloomy purpose grew darker Meanwhile her husband was too preoccupied and indifferent to note any changes Indeed she gradually obtained the impression that he would not care much if she died for then the entire property would be his

As a boarder in her father's house he had appeared very talkative and sociable now he was equally capable of long silences his mind dwelling on his plans for lumbering during the coming fall and winter

She grew more and more lonely Her father rarely came to see her, for he had a horror of the place and a morbid fear of the woods He would never tell what passed between himself and Stein but she had not forgotten the expression of his face when he returned nor had she failed to note how fast he was growing haggard and gray Her mother grumbled over it all and now her refrain was, "People did so lack common sense!"

One morning, early in August, there was the sound of an axe a little to the north of the cabin and it had a strong familiar echo Mackrin said

"I will go and see who our near neighbor is and that he is not trespassing"

He soon returned with a white and somewhat frightened face and said angrily

"It's that cursed Welden He says he owns the track north of this I offered to pay and make up with him and give him employment for he has been working on farm a few miles away but he ordered me off his claim He showed me a blazed line of trees and told me to cross it again at my peril Good heavens! What makes you so white and faint? If I can't cross his line he can't cross mine That's a game two can play at"

Something in Stein's word and manner prevented further overtures on the part of Mackrin but as the axe to the north swung steadily day by day he too was evidently ill at ease Now when he went away he took his wife with him By some tacit understanding they never spoke of their neighbor, yet they knew he was the object of their mutual thoughts Annette's increasing pallor and apprehensive looks were noted and Mackrin chafed with impotent rage He now wished that he had not located there but he had invested too much money to think readily of removal Many schemes to get rid of Stein were considered but either they were not feasible or else they involved crime The fiercely hostile neighbor would soon look down upon them day and night from the superior hight of his tract

To Annette the immediate presence of the stern lonely man was like an oppressive nightmare yet occasionally so unhappy was her life she was frightened at her wild impulse to fly to him Once while her husband was away for a brief time she heard his axe near the line She would speak to him, she would entreat that he either be reconciled or else go far away She would—she knew not what

Running towards him, she held out her hand and her voice was all appeal as she called

"Stein!"

The blows of his axe ceased he regarded her frowningly for a moment then with an imperious gesture, warned her back and strode away She returned to the cabin so desperate and despairing that life was a burden

Indeed life was becoming a burden to both husband and wife His heart however was full of wrath and bitterness she was sorrowing as without hope

Her mother's influence had been taken away the promised happiness of prosperity had not been received All too late her heart the woman within her had awakened Conscience an element she had not calculated upon had spoiled everything the lover who would have remained such during life had become a stern accusing presence

Late one afternoon she was feeling that in [illegible] dumb [illegible] when she noted that the sun was suddenly darkening There was a distant roaring in the west Then her husband came running from the clearing and [illegible] with something like terror in his face as he shut the door that a storm was coming

The roar increased until it was a continuous and ever increasing peal of thunder A minute later and it was mingled with sharp cracks like the report of fire arms Then there was an awful crash and she knew no more

A tallow candle was burning in a little hut but its light glimmer fell on the face of an unconscious woman Bending over her were two rude shaggy looking men applying such simple restoratives as their limited knowledge suggested One of the men was Stein and the other his friend [illegible]

"Oh [illegible] awful Wrath [illegible] heart but I wished for nothing like this to think of it!—[illegible] minute"

"Mackrin is dead!—dead [illegible]" said the literal Jim "but his wife ain't Her heart beats Gosh! Stein she ain't his wife no longer"

"No, nor mine" was the mournful reply "O Jim think how it all has ended My planning and working and hoping All is wreck and ruin and death The cabin that I worked on and touched as lovingly as I touched her hand and cheek is scattered far and wide, The clearing is piled up with torn and broken trees Oh it was awful! awful! It took my breath away as it swept by I was tumbled over and senseless awhile I think"

"Well Stein the Lord [illegible] such doins The man what [illegible] her into it is done for, but I suspicion that the poor girl repented the bargain and didn't like the devil's coin so the Lord kind o put his hand over her a mite and she wasn't all splintered up like Mackrin She's slow comin round though mighty slow"

"She's agoin to die" [illegible] Stein despairingly "It ain't right it ain't good for us to be so hard on flesh and blood It's awful to have her die and believe forever that I had no more mercy than a cyclone What shall we do Jim? What *shall* we do? We ain't the ones to give the poor creature a chance for life if she has any chance"

"I reckon yer right You must stay with her and I'll put out for a doctor and tell her folks"

Soon Stein was alone with the bruised unconscious woman He chafed her hands with spirits and sought to induce her to swallow a little diluted with water and he lifted her as gently as if she were a little child Apparently it was of no use The shock had been so great that she could not rally speedily and her white face gave no response to his [illegible] words and even incoherent terms of endearment

Then he covered her with his coat as if it might impart warmth and began to build a fire on the hearth While so engaged he heard a deep sigh and started to his feet

"Where am I? What's happened?" asked a feeble voice

"O Annette Annette" cried Stein "you won't die? You [illegible] so horribly?"

"Stein?"

"Yes Stein who [illegible] forgot [illegible] heart was so full of bitterness [illegible] revenge"

The woman looked at him a moment with eager questioning in her eyes

"You will forgive [illegible]" pleaded Stein

"I am so dazed Tell me what it all means"

"There was a tornado It passed [illegible] me and threw me [illegible] but it struck the cabin square and your life has been spared as by a miracle"

"And—and my husband?"

"He is dead"

She was silent a few moments and then said tears glistening in her eyes "Stein I shall die, too I feel it I know it Such wrong as we were guilty of could not prosper All that we stole from you is gone I'm glad I couldn't have stood it much longer I was so unhappy so sorry Forgive me Stein and let me die" and she feebly held out her hand

He took it in both his own as he exclaimed "I do forgive you and entreat you to live"

She smiled "Ah" she sighed "[illegible] of body matters little when the pain has gone out of the heart I should have died—died feeling that you hated and despised me Now I can die quietly"

Her eyes closed and she again became unconscious

But she did not die strong men with lanterns came through the night They climbed over the wreck and debris of the cyclone and bore her away gently on a litter to where a wagon was waiting They bore away another helpless form—the broken remains of one who would scheme no more

Annette's foot was so crushed that it had to be amputated She was a helpless woman for life but Farmer Warwick grew less haggard, although his hair had become snowy

When, after more than a year had passed and Stein had brought order out of chaos wrought by the cyclone when he came and took Annette [illegible] failed devoured with a bitter experience [illegible] Mother Warwick [illegible] ter had done well at last [Copyright [illegible] All rights reserved

### Mistakes of Painters

Demorest's Monthly

Painters who represent angels floating in the air with small wings may make a charming picture but it is sadly unscientific To carry the body of even a small woman weighing say 100 pounds would require a machine having at least four horse power as one horse power would [illegible] required to move twenty five pounds This would call for wings supposing we had the machine to work them of enormous size The birds found far out at sea known as Mother Carey's chickens seem to be large, but when killed and the body stripped of feathers it is not much bigger than a canary bird And so of all birds capable of extended flight Man's strength it is estimated would have to be increased some thirty fold before he could fly and then he would be forced to confine himself to dead calm weather Currents of air have often a velocity of twenty miles per hour a fact which shows how mighty must be the power man must command before he can launch himself upon the air and compete with the slowest bird yet it seems to be settled by scientists that air navigation must be by means of flight—that gas can never solve the problem There must be an extremely powerful motor and some apparatus that will do the same service for man that feathers and wings do for birds

If you will lay aside your prejudice against advertised articles you can be convinced that rheumatism and other pains are cured by St. Jacobs Oil. Numerous Boards of Health and prominent physicians have also endorsed Red Star Cough Cure as a valuable remedy

## A NIGHT IN A CALIFORNIA GAMBLING HOUSE.

BY M. F. GERSTACKER

Written for the Oregonian.

The largest and most imposing building between Kearny street and the public square of San Francisco, some years ago bore on its facade in gold letters the magic name of Eldorado The stranger who approaches this lion's den is drawn into it by a fascination which he cannot resist He enters by a vast hall whose ceiling is sustained by two rows of white columns From the ceiling are suspended glittering chandeliers and the walls are covered with [illegible] painting Here and there stand gaming tables on which shine heaps of doubloons At the right behind a long [illegible] counter [illegible] a young girl remarkable for her [illegible] and for the elegance of her [illegible] coffee and chocolate [illegible] presides over the distribution of spirituous liquors

At the time of which I write there were [illegible] few women in San Francisco [illegible] the impression on men of such a thing that [illegible] the sight of a young girl [illegible]

But what is going on at the table which has attracted that crowd of curious onlookers? [illegible] himself into the [illegible] a Spaniard [illegible] habited [illegible] of his own country Opposite him is a young [illegible] not more than 19 years old whose youthful face is disfigured [illegible] His gloomy expression and the contraction of his pale lips [illegible] He has just placed twenty five dollars on a card and is feverishly watching the banker's movements while the perspiration gathers on his brow At the conclusion of the banker's operations a smile of triumph lights the boy's face

"I have won" said he "To day I will take my revenge"

"Very likely," replied the banker calmly "You are in luck to day"

Everything on the green [illegible] the impulsive young man The next moment he had lost

He began to curse in a stifled voice and at the same time he drew from his pocket a little bag that might have contained about two pounds of gold dust The Spaniard estimated its value at a glance and picked up his cards again

But the young miner lost a second time and now began to fumble with a convulsive hand in all his pockets "I have nothing more" said he hoarsely "I am robbed—I am robbed!" he repeated casting furtive suspicious glances about him

"Come come" said a man in a dirty blouse who wore a torn cap on his disordered hair "come if you are not going to play any more make room for others Get out of the way"

"I shall stay here as long as I like"

"I beg of you" said the banker calmly "if you cannot play any longer leave the gentlemen to step back a little"

"I have been robbed [illegible] the young man shamefully robbed"

"You needn't look so at me my boy [illegible] the man in the blouse"

"I shall look at whom I please" angrily replied the unfortunate miner "Anybody that cannot meet my look [illegible] only to go away from it"

"Make room" thundered the colossus [illegible] the blouse and [illegible] the young man by the shoulder he flung him behind him

But the young man blind with rage and [illegible] drew [illegible] revolver and [illegible] the man who had laid violent hands on him A bystander seized his arm and his pistol ball turned from its course [illegible] one of the chandeliers

"Thank [illegible]" said the man who had been saved by this intervention and drawing from his blouse a nugget of gold he [illegible] one of the [illegible] a vigorous Irishman dragged the furious [illegible] out of the hall

The games were interrupted a few moments by this incident but soon recovered their activity Suddenly a new arrival drew the attention of the curious

During the past week every evening at the same hour to the same table came a man of grave bearing and dressed with remarkable neatness The first time after having watched the game a few moments he drew a little linen bag from his pocket and set it on a card That time he won He took the little bag and shook out twenty eight dollars The banker counted out to him the same sum and the stranger withdrew silently without tempting fortune a second time

The next day he reappeared in the same manner lost shook twenty eight dollars out of his little bag as before and withdrew Four times in succession he reappeared at the same moment always lost always counted out the same sum and retired in the same cool manner The players had all noticed him and were interested in his strange habit

On the seventh evening one of the bankers said "It is 8 o'clock our man will come over with his twenty eight dollars" The stranger appeared indeed lost and gravely left the saloon

On the eighth evening a minute after 8 o'clock one of the croupiers said to his comrade "Our client isn't coming again We treated him too severely and he has become discouraged"

"Hush" whispered the other jogging his elbow Behind him stood the singular man Giving no attention to the whisperings and ironical murmurs that greeted his approach he came to the table and laid his little linen bag on a card

This time his card won an imperceptible smile parted his lips He took up his bag to untie it

"Never mind" said the banker "we know it contains the usual twenty eight dollars"

[illegible] the stranger [illegible] than [illegible] of the twenty eight dollars [illegible] package of bank notes and [illegible] paper enclosed in an envelope

"What is that?" cried the frightened croupiers

"It is my stake" quietly replied the player unrolling his bank notes

"It is a trick" cried one of the bankers "You only brought twenty eight dollars every time before"

"Can you prove that it is a trick?" asked the stranger frowning "Did I not set the bag on the card just as it is? Did you not accept it without examining it?"

"Yes it is perfectly fair" cried the spectators always ready to take sides against the bank "He put up his stake and won and you must pay"

"How much has the [illegible]" asked one of the bankers

"In the first place twenty eight dollars in silver" replied the gambler "then bank bills for eight hundred dollars and ——"

"What? More yet?"

"A draft on the house of Dollenuth and Penwhen accepted is good as the men for three thousand dollars"

"Are you crazy?" cried the banker furiously "There are almost four thousand dollars it's not right for me to pay it"

"It is not right?" retorted the stranger "Would you not have taken it if I had lost?"

"But gentlemen" said the banker in a conciliatory tone "just remember that last week the gentleman—"

"Lost everything" cried a voice "I was here myself and he did not make an objection"

"But it was only $28!"

"It would have been all the same if he had lost as many thousands"

"Let me speak," resumed the banker, pale with gleaming eyes, "when he shook his bag he let fall the silver pieces alone and kept back the bank notes"

"Prove that I kept back a penny!" the stranger rejoined scornfully

"If he had lost again" continued the banker "he would only have paid me those paltry $28"

"It is possible but you cannot prove it" replied the spectators with laughter "and you will have to pay"

"I just now lost a hundred dollars" said a vigorous American approaching the table "and you took it without a word give me back my money if you don't pay when you lose"

"And me too" "and me" cried several violent voices

Having consulted with a colleague of a neighboring table the banker made up his mind at last to the sacrifice During the whole scene the stranger had preserved a calm posture and an impassible face He counted the amount paid to him in specie and in gold [illegible] then bowing silently to the spectators in thanks for their friendly intervention he left [illegible] place There were not three [illegible] present who were not convinced of his [illegible] but [illegible] to them an ingenious [illegible] and they rejoiced to see the bank fall a victim to it

A short distance from this table is an operator who holds three cards in his hand [illegible] spot which he shows to the spectators and then lays them on the table saying "Look gentlemen follow the motion of my hands if you can tell where [illegible] have laid the [illegible] you win" He continues to show his cards and then arranges them slowly side by side [illegible] seems so simple [illegible] with [illegible] Presently [illegible] forward [illegible]

[illegible] dollars on this [illegible] the operator [illegible] accept no stake [illegible] twenty [illegible] dollar

Let it [illegible] twenty five dollars [illegible] the player [illegible]

He [illegible]

The [illegible] another [illegible] with [illegible] to understand how they should [illegible] mistake [illegible] to the position of the [illegible] while watching so attentively the operation of the magician A Spaniard [illegible] mantel and a large hat look on with interest His [illegible] does not reassure the banker who keeps the [illegible] The Spaniards are generally very cunning gamblers [illegible] one watches the American with an embarrassing penetration

"Have you no money to play with?" asked the banker trying to smile

"A little" replied the Spaniard

And without raising his glance from the American's fingers he produces from under his mantel an old [illegible] which he lays on a card

"Very good" said the Spaniard smiling, "I have won"

"How much is there in your purse?"

"I do not know count and see"

The American unties the purse strings and cannot conceal his surprise and terror on seeing that it is full of doubloons [illegible] hundred and thirteen of them The Spaniard gathers up the heap of gold that falls to him with sullen indifference and glides out of the ranks of lookers on But two men [illegible] servant of [illegible] movement [illegible] exchanged signals and unobserved [illegible] outer door

The Spaniard goes up the street humming a song He carries [illegible] lightly and laughs [illegible] the American's distress

"Ah [illegible] dollars in my purse [illegible] not draw his false card [illegible]"

But he heard quick [illegible] he stopped and the step ceased He [illegible] to enter a silent and [illegible] walked [illegible] slipped part of his gold into a belt hidden under his clothing [illegible] his purse under his left arm [illegible] he stopped [illegible] singing glancing backwards he saw two men following him persistently in the darkness [illegible] his long knife He could not fail to [illegible]

[illegible]

About this hour the banker [illegible] retired from their night's work and prepared to begin the next nightfall —[Copyright [illegible] All rights reserved

### Fires of Clyde

Edinburg Scotchman

In its many attractions natural and artificial the Clyde has just added another A few hundred yards below Bothwell bridge flames rising to a height of four or five feet are to be seen playing on the surface of its waters and if they only continue the Fires of Clyde may yet become as famous as its falls The curious had observed for some time a bubbling on the surface the cause of which was suddenly brought to light when an angler wading near the spot cast on the waters the match with which he had just lit his pipe He immediately kindled a great flame and this proved that the bubbling was due to an escape of inflammable gas from the coal strata beneath The mines in the neighborhood are of a fiery class as evidenced by the Blantyre explosives and many years before these catastrophes borings made above the workings brought to the surface streams of gas which in one [illegible] the Baku natural gas was constantly burning and Mr Marvin in a recent work on that region stated that [illegible] are often swept by sheets of flame and the water breaking lazily round the [illegible] can be set ablaze by applying a light to the petroleum gas bubbling to the surface A great [illegible] gas would seem to lie beneath that Moss in large supply [illegible] necessary to to drive an iron rod a few yards into the peat and then insert a tin tube in order to obtain a continuous stream of gas [illegible] the gas is not illuminating it forms however a valuable source of heat and a jet of it is used as the only fuel in heating a four horse boiler It was the sight of burning gas issuing from a well near Wigan that [illegible] years ago led the Rev John Clayton who found that the gas rose from a bed of coal to try whether a similar gas could not be extracted artificially from coal In this he [illegible] but although he was thus the first manufacturer of coal gas he regarded the product as a toy collecting it in bladders and amusing his friends by burning it from a small hole in the skin It was not till fifty years after that Murdoch gave practical application to Clayton's discovery

### If He'd Only Had a Clew?

Philadelphia Telegraph

A man in a lonely part of Iowa had brain fever in consequence of the death of his wife, and on recovering could not remember where he had buried her During the interval the three persons who had assisted in the interment became scattered. Very desirous of locating the grave, the widower dug over most of a ten-acre field before finding the remains.

Headaches and biliousness are promptly cured by the use of Ayer's Cathartic, sugar-coated pills.

### THE GRAVE OF WILLIAM PENN.

In the middle of what are sometimes called the Buckinghamshire uplands is the burial ground of the Society of Friends at Jordans as it is called—a place about three miles to the east of Beaconsfield As the last resting place of William Penn and Isaac Pennington it forms a kind of Mecca for the Quakers of the present time and a place full of interest to any one who cares at all for the history of religious movement of this country

Penn in his last days lived at Ruscomb, on the eastern side of Berkshire beyond Twyford and Waltham St Lawrence, and was no doubt buried here from a wish expressed by him to be placed near his wife, and in a spot which from the time when he came to the Chalfonts and saw Gulielma Springett and Ellwood and Isaac Pennington must have been full of pleasant memories of his earlier years

The place itself seems significant of the [illegible] which the first Quakers experienced It is two miles from either of the Chalfonts and when it was frequented by Penn and the Quakers from these villages it must have been a wild and out-of-the-way spot Even now it seems most still and secluded In the hollow of one of the little valleys or bottoms as they are locally called which are so numerous in the country from the Thames to the Colne, four roads converge from the two Chalfonts (St Peter and St Giles) from Beaconsfield, and from Penn the original starting place of the Penn family a village not far from the Wycombe valley

[illegible] between the lanes from the Chalfonts passing by to [illegible] will see an old [illegible] round looking as he casually glances at it like a little orchard in which [illegible] shadowing [illegible] He will [illegible] and white little [illegible] the small cottage [illegible] the eye will not [illegible] the two plain gravestones which appear among the grass Still it is here that William Penn was buried—a very fitting spot for one of the first and most remarkable of the society who made peace [illegible] world For nothing could be [illegible] than the place A farmer's [illegible] or a gentleman's carriage is now and again [illegible] in the course of the day; but the cooing of the wood pigeon in the thick woods which stretch toward Wilton park or the shouts of a farm lad from the yard at Stone Dean are the only sounds which are often heard

There is over the grave of William Penn a small upright stone with the name and date of his death His first and second wives Gulielma and Hannah lie by his side and not far off is the grave of Isaac Pennington whose fame has been overshadowed by the international celebrity of his [illegible] who stands out as remarkably [illegible] of the first adherents of George Fox It seems somewhat doubtful if these are the original gravestones the figures appear to be of too modern a character and the inscriptions too clear to have withstood the effects of more than a century and a half of rain and frost This however is a small matter no one will go to Jordans to look for artistic monuments as they may do to [illegible] If they go it will be to see the burial place of a man as remarkable as any in the history of England and of America and for the purpose of recalling more vividly than is otherwise possible the first days of the Quaker movement in a time which it attracted the notice of the whole English people While on [illegible] nothing can exceed the rural peace of the place whatever be the time of the year in spring when the hedgerows are full of primroses and the woods and [illegible] which abound in all these Bucks bottoms are blue with blue hyacinths, or in the autumn (the season of all others to wander about this country), when the beech woods glow with color and the cherry orchards seem to be masses of [illegible]—on the first Thursday in [illegible] gathering of Friends from all parts [illegible] to the great [illegible]

[illegible] American travelers, with [illegible] nation will find their way [illegible] the pretty Misbourne [illegible] and a few moments [illegible] of Penn Once, with [illegible] of any feeling for the [illegible] proposed to carry off the [illegible] to America just as if they were something which would be pleasing [illegible] and as though the interest [illegible] dry bones themselves [illegible] under the grass But [illegible] little valley they are and are likely [illegible] those who can find pleasure in things which may be seen without rushing from capital to capital will not do amiss to wander before winter comes among the [illegible] covered hedgerows and the [illegible] of Bucks to the [illegible] burying ground [illegible] Stone Dean.—[illegible]

### Tiny Hairs Removed

It was the face of a handsome brunette just verging into womanhood On her upper lip slightly shading its scarlet hue, grew a dark silken mustache that on a dude would have been cherished and cultivated as the choicest treasure on earth. Her head rested on a metal plate connected by a wire with a galvanic battery on the table The doctor took up from the table, at his elbow something that looked like an [illegible] This also was connected with the battery In the end was a very fine gold plated needle The doctor looked [illegible] at the young lady's dainty mouth and [illegible] singling out a hair inserted the point of the needle down [illegible] the hair bulb and, pressing a little spring in the handle, turned [illegible] current from the battery When the electric current ran down the point of the little needle the young lady winced and held her hands while the tears [illegible] to her eyes This lasted only for a moment for as soon as a little froth appeared around the needle it was removed and the hair dropped out After forcing out [illegible] of the lip, the [illegible] young lady removed [illegible] wiped her [illegible] like chief, [illegible] mirror She took [illegible] satisfaction and [illegible] that they would soon be [illegible] put on her hat and left, after [illegible] made an appointment for [illegible] sitting "So you remove [illegible] from the young ladies who [illegible] unfortunate enough to have such hair" [illegible] remarked the reporter "Will you tell how it is done?" "The [illegible] now" was the reply. "It [illegible] own and practiced for several [illegible] in the east The [illegible] decomposes the salt in [illegible] which goes to the metal plate [illegible] accumulates around [illegible] destroys the hair bulb, so that the hair can never reappear This [illegible] successful in removing the [illegible] moles, for the hairs are large in size and few in number It [illegible] to spend a few [illegible] hair and but a few seconds [illegible] after which a rest of several [illegible] allow the inflammation to [illegible] striking any more."

[illegible] the New York correspondent of the Cleveland *Leader* has a column or more of interesting gossip in relation to the rich women of the country [illegible] Wolfe, of New York, is put down as the richest single woman in America. Her income is $[illegible] a year Miss Elizabeth Garrett daughter of John W Garrett, got one third of her father's estate of $37,000,000; Mark Hopkins's widow is worth $30,000,000; Mrs. Ayer, relict of the pill man, has a fortune of $5,000,000 Mrs. Paran Stevens, $6,000,000 Mrs. John Ray Barton, of Philadelphia, $[illegible],000,000 Tom Scott's widow, $[illegible] Mrs. Marshall O Roberts, $[illegible],000, and Mrs Craig Wadsworth, $4,000,000. The three daughters of the Philadelphia Drexel will each get $6,000,0000. Mrs. Levi Morton is worth $1,500,000 in her own right. Mrs. [illegible] Hitchcock, of New York, is put down a [illegible] 000,000.

## COMMERCIAL.

MONDAY Sept [illegible]

Inland receipts include car grain mills [illegible] 100 kits 10 hf bbls fish 60 b[illegible] 4 [illegible] canned fish 6 cks prunes 50 c[illegible] 150 pkgs tobacco [illegible] cigars

Minneapolis Miller Sept 10 There is [illegible] export and [illegible] millers [illegible] mostly below [illegible] millers who [illegible] at all freely [illegible] of those who [illegible] buyers at the [illegible] seem to think that millers must accept prices for delivery as far ahead as Jan [illegible] mills can not do business except on [illegible] [illegible] freight [illegible] Stock [illegible] engagement mills [illegible] early resumption of work The [illegible] mills in this [illegible] and many larger Dakota mills [illegible] been idle [illegible] busy

PRODUCE RECEIPTS [illegible] 48 hours [illegible] wheat [illegible] 35 sks buckwheat [illegible] 546 ctls [illegible] 6 sks [illegible] 4280 lbs hides eggs [illegible] fruit 10 pkgs [illegible] 1000 [illegible] wheat [illegible] the [illegible]

FREIGHTS The Jose Troop [illegible] taken [illegible] flour Guthrie & Co for [illegible] supposed to be a fraction better [illegible] which [illegible] last week [illegible] better reports from the foreign grain [illegible] in a position to secure a goodly [illegible] early advances [illegible] from San Francisco [illegible] Saturday

WHEAT—All markets present a better [illegible] American being [illegible] slight improvement [illegible] doubt [illegible] present improvement [illegible] of bad bats [illegible] week past [illegible] and the market [illegible] recognize the situation It is almost [illegible] suggest the uncertainty of this [illegible] tone While the chances strongly favor [illegible] duration yet there are [illegible] While everybody would prefer to [illegible] velopment [illegible] this fact [illegible] market [illegible] tonnage [illegible] would be [illegible] than the Oregon [illegible] the event [illegible] More [illegible]

[illegible]

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH

[illegible]

MONEY AND STOCKS

[illegible]

SAN FRANCISCO MINING STOCKS

[illegible]

MONEY MARKET

[illegible]

Foreign Markets

BEERBOHM GRAIN REPORT

LONDON Sept. 14.—Floating cargoes firmer; passage and for shipment, firmer. Mark

## E OF WILLIAM PENN.

ile of what are sometimes inghamshire uplands is the of the Society of Friends at s called—a place about three east of Beaconsfield As the lace of William Penn and on it forms a kind of Mecca of the present time and a terest to any one who cares story of religious movement

ast day lived at Ruscomb side of Berkshire beyond Waltham St Lawrence, and buried here from a wish ex- to be placed near his wife, hich from the time when he Chalfonts and saw Gulielma Ellwood and Isaac Penning- been full of pleasant memo- ier years

elf seems significant of the the first Quakers experi- two miles from either of the when it was frequented by Quakers from these villages een a wild and out-of-the-way ow it seems most still and the hollow of one of the little bottoms as they are locally are so numerous in the coun Thames to the Colne four from the two Chalfonts (St. Giles) from Beaconsfield, the original starting place family a village not far from valley

r between the lanes from the asser by to-day will see an ob- ground looking as he casually ke a little orchard in which [illegible] or from [illegible] of overshadowing order the inclosure He will t of the [illegible] and white lit- the [illegible] and the small cot- to it and the eye will not he few low plain gravestones among the grass Still it is iam Penn was buried—a very one of the first and most re- the society who made peace ord For nothing could be than the place A farmer s or a gentleman s carriage is seen in the course of the day, of the wood pigeon in the hich stretch toward Wilton ats of a farm lad from the Dean are the only sounds n heard

r the grave of William Penn t stone with the name and eath His first and second ma and Hannah, he by his ar off is the grave of Isaac hose fame has been overshad- international celebrity of his t who stands out as remark the first adherents of George s somewhat doubtful if these al gravestones the figures up- oo modern a character and the ear to have withstood the than a century and a half of Tha however is a small e will go to Jordans to look onuments as they may do to they go it will be to place of a man as remark- in the history of Eng- America and for the purpose ore vividly than is otherwise st days of the Quarker move when it attracted the notice English people While on othing can exceed the rural ce whatever be the time of pring when the hedgerows of primroses and the woods which abound in all these are blue with blue hyacinths, autumn (the season wander about this country), h woods glow with color and [illegible] seem to be masses of —on the first Thursday in ing of Friends from all parts honor is done to the great

he American travelers with their nation will find their ige up the pretty Misbourne [illegible] and spend a few mo [illegible] rave of Penn Once with [illegible] of any feeling for the was proposed to carry off the to America just as if they g, which would be pleasing [illegible] and as though the in [illegible] in the dry bones them- repose under the grass But [illegible] they are and are likely d those who can find pleasure n may be seen without rush pital to capital will not do nder before winter comes, [illegible] red hedgerows and [illegible] of Bucks to the [illegible] ground by Stone Dean — tt

### Tiny Hairs Removed

f of a handsome brunette to womanhood On her up- ightly shading its scarlet hue, silken mustache that on a ave been cherished and culti- choicest treasure on earth ed on a metal plate connected h a galvanic battery on the ta- r took up from the table at ething that looked like an f This also was connected In the end was a very ine needle The doctor looked r the young lady s dainty at length singling out a the point of the needle hair bulb and press spring in the handle, current from the battery [illegible] current ran down the little needle the young lady nched her hands while the her eyes This lasted only for as soon as a little froth ap- the needle it was removed opped out After forcing out [illegible] of the lip the [illegible] young lady removed [illegible] wiped her [illegible] handkerchief, [illegible] mirror She took [illegible] satisfaction and [illegible] that they would soon be [illegible] put on her hat and left, made an appointment itting So you remove rom the young ladies who te enough to have such ents r marked the reporter the how it is done? The ot very new was the reply own and practiced for sev especially in the east The nt decomposes the salt in [illegible] which goes to the metal [illegible] which accumulates around destroys the hair bulb so [illegible] never reappear This [illegible] ful in removing the it grow in moles for the arge in size and few in num necessary to spend a few hair and but a few seconds which a rest of several allow the inflammation to undertaking any more

ew York correspondent of the r has a column or more of in- in relation to the rich women of the Wolfe of New York, is put est single woman in America. 00,000 a year Miss Elizabeth er of John W Garrett, got one- er's estate of $5,000,000 Mark w is worth $30,000,000 Mrs. the pill man has a fortune of s. Paran Stevens, $6,000,- n Ray Barton, of Phila- 00 Tom Scott s widow, $3,000,- arshall O Roberts, $3,000,- ing Wadsworth, $4,000,000. ters of the Philadelphia Drexel 000,0000. Mrs. Levi Morton is 0 in her own right. Mrs. Sarah ew York, is put down at $12,-

## COMMERCIAL.

MONDAY Sept 14

Overland receipts include car grain mills 300 cs coal oil 25 pls 100 kits 10 hf bbls fish 50 bxs herring 45 cs canned fish 5 cses prunes 50 cs lard 136 pkgs tobacco 2 cs cigars

Minneapolis *Miller* Sept 10 There is more demand for flour both for export and domestic consumption but offers are mostly below the views of millers who are not selling at all freely Buyers or those who would be buyers at their own figures seem to think that millers must accept present prices for delivery as far ahead as January but millers can not do business except on the basis of present low freight rates and will not contract ahead on this basis Stocks of Minnesota flour are light everywhere and this is the principal encouragement millers have in contemplating an early resumption of work The leading country mills in this state are running and many of the larger Dakota mills which have been idle are now busy

**PRODUCE RECEIPTS**—Past 48 hours 4441 ctls wheat, 450 bbls flour [illegible] ctls oats 10 ctls barley 35 sks buckwheat 109 ctls bran 548 ctls millstuff 65 sks potatoes [illegible] lbs wool 4280 lbs hides 38 cs eggs 4950 lbs hops 591 bxs fruit 10 pkgs butter 1000 melons Also 9 050 ctls wheat 550 bbls flour 754 ctls barley 60 744 lbs wool 1695 lbs hides from the eastern section

**FREIGHTS**—The Josie Troop wood has been taken up by Balfour Guthrie & Co for wheat loading rate supposed to be a fraction better than 40s which was refused last week The Director wood now constitutes the open list Freights feel the better reports from the foreign grain markets and are in a position to secure a goodly part of the early advances if any Iron at San Francisco secured 40s Saturday

**WHEAT**—All markets present a better front American being buoyed up by cable reports of slight improvement on the other side Beyond doubt the present improvement is due to a continuation of bad harvest weather in England For a week past soaking rains and cold have been the rule and the markets have finally been forced to recognize the situation It is almost needless to suggest the uncertainty of this sort of an undertone While the chances strongly favor a short duration yet there are precedents the other way While everybody would prefer to wait for further developments many feel that they must do something and holders generally are [illegible] raising prices on [illegible] San Francisco [illegible] present this fact very clearly [illegible] market [illegible] strength and mark low advances sellers of this [illegible] will be met by a firming freight market San Francisco shippers have no engaged tonnage and in this respect would be worse off than their Oregon brethren in the event of a rise in wheat The [illegible] market to-day cannot be said to show any material change Buyers refuse to go above last week's [illegible] holders are asking about [illegible] advance More substantial and [illegible] [illegible] Valley and $1 to [illegible] Walla Walla, with [illegible] advance to [illegible] section for the past [illegible] compara tively light and cannot [illegible] expected to [illegible] till the [illegible] San Francisco [illegible] is reduced

**OATS** [illegible] light Receipts [illegible] good part for shipment [illegible] business The local trade calls for little [illegible] or best feed lots

**PROVISIONS** [illegible] Oregon [illegible] of fair [illegible] no change

**BUTTER** [illegible]

**EGGS** [illegible] and stocks to [illegible]

**CHICKENS** [illegible] but $3 60 [illegible]

**WOOL** The bulk of the [illegible] receipts are for shipment [illegible] Oregon [illegible] county

### MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

[illegible]

The *Mot* [illegible]

Laclede [illegible] Hock [illegible] $3 15 Horse taken [illegible]

[illegible] closed steady [illegible] 00

MONEY BONDS AND STOCKS

NEW YORK Sept 14 Money [illegible] Prime paper [illegible] Exchange [illegible] unchanged

BONDS

3s 103 [illegible]

4½s [illegible] Pacific [illegible]

STOCKS

American Express [illegible] Northern [illegible]

Can Pacific [illegible] N Y Central

Canada Southern [illegible] Or Navigation

Central Pacific [illegible] Transcontinental

Burlington [illegible] Improvement

Lackawanna [illegible] Pacific Mail [illegible]

D & R G [illegible]

Erie [illegible] Rock Island

Kansas & Texas [illegible]

Lake Shore [illegible] Texas Pacific

Louisville Nashville [illegible] Union Pacific

Michigan Central [illegible] United States

Northern Pacific [illegible] Fargo

N P Preferred [illegible] Western Union

SAN FRANCISCO MINING STOCK REPORT

SAN FRANCISCO Sept 14

Hale & Norcross [illegible] Savage

Sierra Nevada [illegible] Bullion

Best & Belcher [illegible] Potosi

Gould & Curry [illegible]

Con Cala & Va [illegible] Alta

Mexican [illegible]

Peerless [illegible] Bodie

MONEY MARKET

SAN FRANCISCO Sept 14 Sterling exchange on London banks 60 days $4 8[illegible] documentary $4 8[illegible] Transfers [illegible]

NEW YORK Sept 14 Silver bullion [illegible] per fine [illegible]

Sterling [illegible] prime banks long $4 8[illegible] short $4 85

Good [illegible] tary ? to [illegible] lower

U S bonds— [illegible]

LONDON Sept 14 Silver bullion [illegible] standard [illegible] fine per fine ounce [illegible]

Consols 100 1 16 money

SAN FRANCISCO MARKETS

SAN FRANCISCO Sept 14 [illegible]

[illegible]

$1 40

[illegible] unchanged

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET

CHICAGO Sept 14 [illegible] Montana [illegible] Wyoming [illegible] Nebraska [illegible]

Hogs—[illegible] and mixed $3 50 [illegible] packing and shipping [illegible] $4 10 light weights [illegible]

Sheep—Receipts [illegible] slow [illegible] natives [illegible] Texas $1 [illegible]

American [illegible]

CHICAGO GRAIN MARKET

CHICAGO Sept 14 Wheat [illegible]

Pork [illegible] change [illegible]

Whisky [illegible]

NEW YORK MARKETS

NEW YORK Sept 14 —Wheat opened firmer [illegible]c October [illegible]c November [illegible]c December 99c January At noon lower 93[illegible]c October 95¼c November 9[illegible]c December 9[illegible]c January Closed higher; 95c October 96¾c November 98¼c December 99⅝c January

### Foreign Markets

BEERBOHM GRAIN REPORT

LONDON, Sept. 14—Floating cargoes firmer, on passage and for shipment, firmer Mark Lane, turr dearer California average cargoes off coast 34s d English country markets generally dearer Farmers deliveries the past week 55 000 to 60 000 qrs. Weather wet large portion of the crop not secured

LIVERPOOL.—Spot wheat firmer and held higher

PARIS—Spot wheat and flour firm. French country markets generally dearer

LIVERPOOL GRAIN MARKET

LIVERPOOL Sept. 14—The weather in England is wet A large portion of the crop is unsecured Wheat and corn are firm and in fair demand

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE

SHIPPING NOTES

The Oregon reached San Francisco yesterday the state of California sailing

The Elder is en route from San Francisco for a wheat cargo

The Bonita brings freight and will load for Alaska

DOMESTIC PORTS

SAN FRANCISCO Sept 14—Arrived 13th—str Oregon Portland, ship Oriental Tacoma, str Wellington Departure Bay 14th—str Walla Walla Portland Br bk Rookwood Hamburg Sailed 13th—st State of California, Portland bkt C C Funk Port Townsend, 14th—Br bk Lady Lampson Sydney, str Geo W Elder Portland

CAPE HANCOCK Sept 14—4 P M—Weather thick, wind west velocity 2? miles heavy rain bar obscured

ASTORIA Sept. 14—Schr Gen Banning anchored at Sand Island Ocklahama left for Portland with Br bk Josie Troop at 10 30 A M; Ship John T Berry docked at Oregon Railway & Navigation dock 5 P M Weather rainy wind west.

### LETTER LIST

Remaining in the postoffice at Portland Oregon, Sept 14 1885 Persons calling for these letters will please state the dates on which they are advertised

WOMEN S LIST.

Aubach Mrs Julia
Allen Mrs Frank
Arnold Mrs J G
Arnett Mrs Annie

Bond Mrs Green
Bryant Mrs C C
Bruce Mrs Lizzie
Brock Miss Bertha
Luffing Mrs
Bell Rinda
Bell Miss C J
Berry Miss Dora
Barlow Mrs Eva
Babcock Miss Frances D
Billings Miss Maude
[illegible] Mrs I

Collins Mrs Lizzie
Collins Mary J
Carter Mrs J J
Christensen Mrs Chas
Curry Mrs E R
Curry Mrs Ruth

Dimmick Miss Clara
[illegible] Mrs Margaret
Labouch Mrs Steve

Evans Mrs Emmett
Evans Mrs Margaret L

Fuller Mrs B [illegible]
Foltz Mrs M P
[illegible] Mrs Cassie
Foss Mrs Sarah I
[illegible] Mrs Evelina
Frazer Miss Maggie C J

George Mrs J O
Carl [illegible] Mrs A
[illegible] Emily J
Gunn Mrs Chas O

Hunneline Miss Hattie
Hurley Mary J

Johnson Miss Jose
Johnson Mrs Miranda

Kilroy Miss Anna
Krohn Ida M

King Mrs Harry
Kennedy Mrs M
Kennedy Mrs Nora

Lasley Mary I
Lamon Mrs S L
LeClaire Mrs Rosie
Low Mrs Lucy C
Lyons Mrs Martha

Morart Miss Maud
Morey Mrs Annie
McLee Mrs Sarah A
McCann Emma
McFarland Mrs Thos
McPherson Alice
Miller Mrs Anna
Miller Miss Jennie D
Miller Miss Iola

Neilson Mrs J C
Nibbs Ann M
Nye Miss Minnie

[illegible] Mrs [illegible]
Phillips Mrs [illegible]

Roe Miss Carree
[illegible] Mrs C I
Ross Mrs Mary I

Shinbach Mrs J
Sellers Mrs I D
Shields Mrs Mina
Smith Mrs F S
Scott Mrs J W

Teets Mrs Hugh
Tout Mrs Hattie
Tarrey Mrs Hester
Thompson Mrs A

Wood Miss N W
Wolf Miss Mary
Watkins Mrs W
Williams Miss Nellie
White Miss Ella
Wallace Miss May
Wilcox Mrs Nettie S

Young Miss N

MEN S LIST

[illegible]

Gannon F F
Gans Henry
Geoghegan J W
Gibson Willie
Groot John
Graff D W
Gillam Parish
Gilliums Robert
Gray W D

Hill Harry
Herr [illegible]
Rettles Thos
Harris J H
Humphreys Jas
Hett H A
Hess J [illegible]
Hawkins [illegible]

Holmes J [illegible]

Innis F [illegible]
Jones William
Jane W H C
Jones [illegible]
Johnson C W
Johnson Hans
Jack [illegible]

Jackson J

Kavanaugh J M
Kelley W A
Kohl Conrad
King A K
King R S
Kenfield E F
Kenny Chas

Levi R
Lammeister & To
Levy Morris
Loveland W C
Lee Theodore
Lawrence W

Maxwell Joseph
Minns [illegible]
Menni Victor
Morrear Joseph
Mathney [illegible]
Mark John
Marshton H I

McCarr Thos

McDonald M
Miller S [illegible]
McMahon J [illegible]
[illegible]
Morrison J W
McLaughlin C

Nolan W H
[illegible]

O Connor T
O G [illegible]

Fraser [illegible]
[illegible]

Larsen [illegible]

Ritchie Jos

Shire J [illegible]
Smith [illegible]
Sherr [illegible]
Strel Max
St [illegible]
Stuart [illegible]
Sloan [illegible]
Smith M [illegible]
Smith W J

Tuttle A J
Taylor W H
Taylor Stephen
Thomas Alex
Thompson W H
Thompson H

Ward Thos
Webber J M
Webber J C
Wynn Samuel
Welty C
Wadsworth [illegible]
Woodworth H
Warren Edward
Ward S C
Watts A
Willis [illegible]
White Samuel

Zigler J

Carr Albert
Carroll [illegible]
[illegible]
Cooper [illegible]
Cora Wm
Christie D C
Coyle Clark
Carleton J W
Campbell B [illegible]
Curtis A C

Dunlap F B
Dunn [illegible]
[illegible]
Dixon Arthur
[illegible] John
[illegible]

Enos [illegible]
Evans J
Even Jos

Fischer John
Flaherty Barley
Feldberg Morris
[illegible] Fred
Fell Wm

GEORGE A STEEL P M

### Scenes on a Chinese Race Course

Cornhill Magazine

A wide detour around the ditch brings us into the very thick of Chinese race course [illegible] Yet they differ from their English congeners in being friend of [illegible] water [illegible] There are no shooting stalls now [illegible] Aunt Sallies [illegible] [illegible] frequent that [illegible] Chinese passion for play [illegible] booths for large [illegible] gambling booths for small [illegible] gambling booths for [illegible] throng of both [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] conspicuously prominent? [illegible] having been done at the natives [illegible] they put in practice a little lynch law tear down the frigid [illegible] booth [illegible] with the [illegible] whirling [illegible] cowl [illegible] on the skulls of the [illegible] surroundings and then [illegible] with [illegible] more [illegible] part of [illegible] Each party is perfectly satisfied the Chinese [illegible] think they have taken change on the vengeance they have executed

The fracas has scarcely interrupted the flow or rather the torrent of gambling A young imp of about 8 years old is really a [illegible] of innate human nature in this department of vice He is gambling for his supper at the booth of a wrinkled demon [illegible] loathsome old male atrocity and still [illegible] hag A form of blind [illegible] I fancy the favorite form of vice Coin after coin each worth about one-third of a farthing he loses at his ventures His cheeks flush and his features become contorted with angry excitement faster faster he plays regardless of his [illegible] until at last he wins With a growl one would never have supposed that babyish throat could have emitted he dashes on one side [illegible] the tray of raw meat seizes a lump of the horrible garbage with singular dexterity by means of chop sticks plunges it into a kettle of boiling rancid grease and then rams the dreadful morsel into his throat His cheeks are distended to near bursting, the tears of scalding suffocation stand in his eyes, and he nearly chokes, but still he wears your thorough gambler's expression of delight at having at last won. Childhood's innocence is not a pretty sight out here. Are these creatures really akin to English childhood?

## THE DEFENDERS OF BALTIMORE.

### Only Five Remaining of the Brave Band Who Drove Back the British Seventy one Years Ago

Of the patriotic little band of men who went out from the city of Baltimore in September seventy one years ago to give battle to the British forces who were preparing to attack Baltimore and to plunder it as they had plundered Washington, only a few remain now and they, says the Baltimore *Sun*, are so aged and infirm that it is hard to realize when looking at their white hair and tottering forms that they were once strong and hardy youths imbued with the fire of war When the British were driven back to their ships and peace was finally declared the defenders of Baltimore naturally became separated many of them drifting westward and to other parts of the country Those who staid in Baltimore organized an association in 1842 and in a short while had upon its roll 1259 members Of these some resided far away but all were drawn close together by the recollections of the memorable day when they stood shoulder to shoulder and taught a lesson to the soldiers who had fought successfully against Napoleon

It was one of the laws of the association that when in the course of time it should happen that five of its members could not assemble in annual reunion the organization should cease to exist Last year it was found that the members living in Baltimore city were too infirm to meet at their yearly dinner and so the association came to an end Since last September death has taken away two more of the little band leaving in this city only five who are now living William Batchelor died last March nearly a hundred years old In November Asbury Jarrett aged 90 years had passed away Of those who are here at present George Boss is 9? years old Samuel Jennings 91 James Morford and Nathaniel Watts each 90

Mr John Pedd [illegible] also in the ninet ties The old gentlemen [illegible] the tender care of children and grandchildren [illegible] of the day gone by with pride but are too venerable to give connected account of the exciting scenes [illegible] Of the [illegible] when they marched [illegible] rode round the Battle monument and listen at dinner to stirring description of their valor from the lips of a young orator they refer to them with a sigh Slowly slowly one by one they are sinking into the grave

The battle of North Point was fought on September 12 1814 The British had returned to the Chesapeake after [illegible] the militia at Bladensburg burning some of the buildings [illegible] Washington and plundering the neighboring country and were boastful of capturing Baltimore against which city [illegible]

[illegible]

On Sunday evening Sept [illegible] of the enemy [illegible] off North Point [illegible] which were anchored within [illegible] length of the Patapsco [illegible] landed a force of 7000 men composed of infantry artillery marines and sailors completely equipped [illegible] bearing eighty rounds of ammunition [illegible] blanket and cooked provision for three days [illegible] They thought they [illegible] war vessels arranged themselves in a [illegible] to bombard Fort McHenry and the city

Gen Smith [illegible] to send out a [illegible] to feel the strength of the enemy by a skirmish Gen Stricker gallantly claimed it as his right to lead this party as his brigade consisted almost entirely of Baltimore militia Gen Stricker's force numbered [illegible] effective men all of whom were full of enthusiasm They marched out the [illegible] road seven miles from the city and bivouacked for the night

Next [illegible] the battle was fought While the skirmishing was going on [illegible] forward apprehensive that [illegible] [illegible] Aquila Randall [illegible] Daniel Wells and Henry McComas took aim at the general and he fell from his horse mortally wounded Col Brooke succeeded to the command of the invading army

A British account of what followed says [illegible] moved forward with their [illegible] within [illegible] When [illegible] the one line from the other [illegible] ready to bring [illegible] Americans were the first to [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] villages to meet them and [illegible] we gradually closed upon them with the design of bringing the bayonet [illegible] having [illegible] the American line [illegible] of the enemy [illegible] which passing [illegible] swept away the [illegible] the [illegible] of the enemy's [illegible] markets [illegible] as without doubt the [illegible] guided the enemy

After stubbornly and bravely fighting for an hour and a half Gen Stricker retired in good order in accordance with his plans Having accomplished his purpose of letting the British understand that the city was determined to make a good struggle Though the British greatly outnumbered him his loss was less than theirs and his raw militia had proved that they could meet in open fight the choicest troops of the British army and part on terms of equality

Next day the British took up their line of march toward the city The road had been obstructed by trees and other obstacles which had been placed there by the Americans When they neared the city and ascertained that it was defended by Gen Smith's full command of 12 000 but which they thought was 20 000 they came to the conclusion that if the Americans with less than half their force could give battle so valiantly at North point it would be too risky to assault the main body strongly intrenched and so they wisely returned to their vessels

The war ships spent all day Tuesday and Tuesday night in pouring down an incessant shower of shell on Fort McHenry but the passive resistance of the fort was more than they could overcome Francis Scott Key saw the brave old flag still waving and wrote that genuine burst of patriotism The Star Spangled Banner The enemy re-embarked on board of the fleet on the 15th and on the 17th they got under way and sailed out of the Patapsco worsted and convinced of the much greater probability of their own capture or destruction than that of Baltimore It was for services in those memorable days that Baltimore honors its gallant, gray haired old Defenders

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---

# SCROFULA.

A girl in my employ has been cured of constitutional scrofula by the use of Swift s Specific.

J O McDANIEL, Allatoona, Ga.
(This gentleman is father of the Governor of Ga.)

Vanderbilt's millions could not buy for me what Swift s Specific has done for me It cured me of scrofula of 15 years standing

MRS. ELIZABETH BAKER, Acworth, Ga.

TETTER.—After suffering with Tetter for eleven years, and having tried all sorts of treatment, I was relieved entirely by Swift's Specific.

L H LEE, Dawson, Ga.

SNATCHED FROM THE GRAVE. I was brought to death s door by a combination of eczema and erysipelas, from which I had suffered for [illegible] years. Was treated by several physicians with iodide of potash [illegible] the disease [illegible] been cured and [illegible] well by the use of Swift s Specific.

MRS. SARAH E. TURNER, Humboldt, Tenn.

SWIFT Specific is entirely vegetable, Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free.

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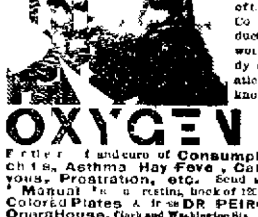

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We refer by permission to a few of our patrons:

Hon Wm Penn Nixon, - - - Chicago.
F H Tubbs Esq., - - - Chicago
Gen C H Howard, - - - Chicago
O W Nixon M D, - - - Chicago.
Henry R Stiles M D, - - - New York.

*A Home Outfit can be safely sent any where in the United States, Canada or Europe by Express. Easy, plain complete directions with each treatment.*

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**BEWARE OF Imitations.**

One Agent (dealer only) wanted in every town.
R. W. TANSILL & CO
55 State st. Chicago

PLUMMER & RYERLY Druggists & Chemists,
Sole Agents for Portland, Oregon.
S W corner 3d and First sts.

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## HUMPHREYS'

Manual of all Diseases,
By F. HUMPHREYS, M. D
RICHLY BOUND IN
CLOTH and GOLD
Mailed Free

| LIST OF PRINCIPAL NOS. | CURES. | PRICE |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | **Fevers** Congestion Inflammations | .25 |
| 2 | **Worms**, Worm Fever Worm Colic. | .25 |
| 3 | **Crying Colic**, or Teething of Infants. | .25 |
| 4 | **Diarrhea** of Children or Adults | .25 |
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## HOMEOPATHIC

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| 10 | **Dyspepsia**, Bilious Stomach | .25 |
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| 13 | **Croup**, Cough Difficult Breathing | .25 |
| 14 | **Salt Rheum**, Erysipelas, Eruptions. | .25 |
| 15 | **Rheumatism** Rheumatic Pains | .25 |
| 16 | **Fever and Ague**, Chill Malaria | .50 |
| 17 | **Piles**, Blind or Bleeding | .50 |
| 19 | **Catarrh** Influenza, Cold in the Head. | .50 |
| 20 | **Whooping Cough** Violent Coughs | .50 |
| 24 | **General Debility** Physical Weakness | .50 |
| 27 | **Kidney Disease** | .50 |
| 28 | **Nervous Debility** | 1 00 |
| 30 | **Urinary Weakness** Wetting the Bed | .50 |
| 32 | **Diseases of the Heart** Palpitation | 1 00 |

## SPECIFICS.

[illegible]

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## Many a Lady

is beautiful all but her skin, and nobody has ever told her how easy it is to put beauty on the skin Beauty on the skin is Magnolia Balm

---

## NERVOUS DEBILITY,

Lost Manhood Premature Decay Weakness, Drains, and all forms of Debility in Men from errors ignorance vice or excesses **Quickly and Lastly Cured** [illegible] by the

**CIVIALE TREATMENT**

[illegible] **FREE** to earnest inquirers, [illegible] Illustrated work [illegible] Diseases of the Genito Urinary Organs, Brain and Nerves [illegible]

CIVIALE AGENCY [illegible] New York

## NERVOUS DEBILITY

**Premature Decline** from errors or excesses **Lost Power Diseases** of the Kidneys Bladder, and **Prostate Gland CURED** without Stomach Medicines by the Marston Bolus Varicocele cured without surgery Treatise and testimonials free. All correspondence confidential

**MARSTON REMEDY CO or DR H TRESKOW, 46 West 14th Street, NEW YORK.**

Allen's Brain Food, Botanical Extract, positively cures Nervous Debility and all weakness of Generative System, either sex. $1, 6 for $5. Druggists, or by mail from J. H. Allen, 315 1st ave., New York.

**FISH** FRESH AND SALT WATER FISH poultry game and oysters. Baltimore Market 200 First st., Gustin & Co., [illegible]

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*BANKS.*

D. P THOMPSON, President. | F DEKUM, Vice Pres't. | R. L DURHAM Cashier.

## The Portland Savings Bank

OF PORTLAND, OR.

**PAYS INTEREST ON DEPOSITS,**

Transacts a general Banking Business, Receives Accounts subject to check and sells Exchange on New York, San Francisco and all principal points in the Northwest.

**Directors:**

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|---|---|---|
| D P Thompson, | J W Brazee, | M. S. Burrell, |
| Frank Dekum, | E J Jeffery | W V Spencer, |
| E S. Kearney | R. M. Wade | W K. Smith. |
| L Hirsch, | Geo H. Durham, | |

Union Block, cor. Second and Stark Sts.

## THE PORTLAND NATIONAL BANK.

TRANSACTS GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS,

ACCOUNTS kept subject to check.
SELLS EXCHANGE on San Francisco and New York,
MAKES COLLECTIONS on favorable terms.
LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, available in Europe and the Eastern States.

NO RISK.

## PORTLAND MORTGAGES,

7 and 8 per cent GUARANTEED,

NEGOTIATED FOR LENDERS.

**CORRESPONDENCE**

Is solicited, and every information and facility for examination will be furnished by applying to

WILLIAM REID, President.

—HAS—

LOANED ON MORTGAGES
$7,597,721 in 11 Years.

## OREGON AND WASHINGTON Mortgage Savings Bank

51 First street, Portland, Or

**Rates of Interest on Deposits,**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Three months | 4 | per cent. |
| Six months | 5 | " |
| Nine months, | 5½ | " |
| One Year | 6 | " |

## First National Bank

OF PORTLAND

| | |
|---|---|
| President | HENRY FAILING |
| Vice President | H W CORBETT |
| Cashier | G E. WITHINGTON |

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, available in Europe and the Eastern States.

SIGHT EXCHANGE & TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS sold on New York, Boston, Chicago, St. Louis and San Francisco.

SIGHT and SIXTY DAY BILLS drawn in sums to suit on London, Paris, Berlin, Frankfort on the Main, Hongkong.

COLLECTIONS made on favorable terms at all accessible points

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OF PORTLAND, OR.

TRANSACTS GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

ACCOUNTS kept, subject to check.
SELLS EXCHANGE on San Francisco and New York
MAKES COLLECTIONS on favorable terms.

**PAYS INTEREST ON TIME DEPOSITS.**

**Directors:**

President, James Steel Vice President, W C Johnson, Cashier, J A Macrum J Loewenberg J W Cook H L Holt, J F Watson [illegible] L Fleischner

## Ladd & Tilton, Bankers,

Transact a General Banking Business.

INTEREST allowed on Time Deposits.

COLLECTIONS made at all points on favorable terms.

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, available in Europe and the Eastern States

SIGHT EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS sold on New York Washington Chicago St. Louis, Denver Omaha, San Francisco and various points in Oregon, Washington Idaho Montana and British Columbia.

EXCHANGE sold on London Paris, Berlin, Frankfort and Hongkong.

## Metropolitan Savings Bank

N E Cor First and Stark sts Portland Or

Transacts a General Banking Business also interest on deposits as follows

On 3 months certificates 4 per cent.
On 6 months certificates 5 per cent
On 12 months certificates 6 per cent.

Directors

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| W W Thayer | H W Scott | Ira F Powers |
| E D Shattuck | H W Monastes | C H Dodd |
| C H [illegible] | J E Smith, | R Williams, |
| Van B DeLashmutt | | |

## London and San Francisco Bank.

LIMITED

**Capital and Reserve** $2 300 000

**Head Office 22 Old Broad st. London**

This Bank transacts a General Banking and Exchange business, makes loans discounts bills and issues commercial and travelers' credits, available in any city in the world.

**Portland Branch 48 First St.**
W MACKINTOSH, Manager

## Bank of British Columbia.

Incorporated by Royal Charter

**Paid-up Capital and Reserve .. $2,000,000**

**Head Office 28 Cornhill, London.**

**Branches—Portland, San Francisco, Victoria.**

This Bank transacts a General Banking and Exchange business. Loans made Bills Discounted and Commercial Credits granted. Deposits received on current account, subject to check also on special certificate. FRED K TOWNSEND Manager

*COMMISSION MERCHANTS*

**BALFOUR GUTHRIE & CO.,**
**Shipping and Commission Merchants,**
AGENTS FOR

**The British and Foreign Marine Ins Co., L'd** Import and offer for sale—Steam and Household Coal Foundry Coke Pig Iron Fire Bricks English Salt Cement, Soda Crystals, Soda Ash, Caustic and Bicarb Soda; Coke Charcoal and Roofing Tin Plate Block Tin New and Second hand Grain Bags, etc.

Office—Corner First and A streets.
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BALFOUR, GUTHRIE & CO., San Francisco.
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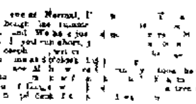
**WANT AGENTS TO SELL**



**MISSOURI STEAM Washer**

[illegible] honest men all over the country with team [illegible]

[illegible]

J WORTH ST LOUIS, MO

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[illegible]

A RADICAL CURE FOR NERVOUS DEBILITY Organic Weakness PHYSICAL DECAY in Young & Middle Aged Men.

[illegible]

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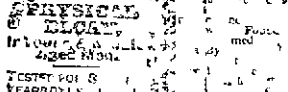
## BROWN'S FRENCH DRESSING,

The Original. Beware Imitations.
**Paris Medal on Every Bottle.**
**AWARDED HIGHEST PRIZE AND ONLY**



**MEDAL, PARIS EXPOSITION, 1878.**

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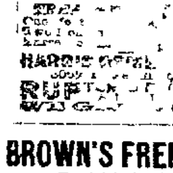

This BELT or Regenerator is made expressly for the cure of derangements of the generative organs. There is no mistake about this instrument, the continuous stream of ELECTRICITY permeating through the parts must restore them to healthy action. Do not confound this with Electric Belts advertised to cure all ills from head to toe. It is for the ONE specific purpose. For circulars giving full information, address Cheever Electric Belt Co., 103 Washington St., Chicago, Ill.

---

*RIVER AND OCEAN SHIPPING*

**SELLWOOD TIME TABLE.**
**The steamer CITY OF SELLWOOD**

Will make regular trips from foot of Taylor street each day between Portland, Sellwood, Milwaukie and Oswego, touching at City View Park, Red House and River View Cemetery every trip

WEEK DAYS—Leave Sellwood 6 20, 8 30 A M 1 30 and 5 P M. Leave Portland 7 and 11 A. M 4 and 6 20 P M

SUNDAY TRIPS—Leave Sellwood 7 9 30, 10 30 and 11 30 A M, 3 30 and 5 P M. Leave Portland 8, 10 and 11 A. M. 2, 4 and 6 P M

At 7 A M. and 2 P M leaves Portland for Milwaukie White House and Oswego Returning leaves Oswego at 8 A. M and 3 P M., touching at all intermediate points up and down.

**SUTTON & CO'S DISPATCH LINE.**

## For Portland, Or., Direct!

The Favorite A1 First-class Clipper,

**C. S. HURLBUT,**

WATTS Master

Will be ready for cargo the latter part [illegible] and sail in October SUTTON & CO [illegible] SUTTON & BEEBE, Consignees, 18 N Front st. [illegible]

## Upper Willamette.

STEAMER A. A. McCULLY FOR

**Butteville Champoeg Dayton and Way [illegible]**

Leaves Salmon street dock at 6 A. M. Sundays Tuesdays and Thursdays

J HATCH Agent, 4 Front st

## FOR CHARTER.

TO EXCURSIONS AND HUNTERS STEAMER Uncle Richard is open to charter for small parties at reasonable rates. Apply at boat foot of Jefferson st or [illegible] Jefferson street Ferry

## For Astoria—Fast Time.

**STR. TELEPHONE**

LEAVE MORRISON ST TUESDAY & THURSday at 6 A M —on Sunday at 9 A M. Returning leaves Astoria Monday Wednesday Friday 6 A M

ON SATURDAY MAKES ROUND TRIP Leaves Portland at 6 A M and Astoria at 2 P M reaching Portland at 8 30 P M

Close connections at Astoria for Seaside and Ilwaco at Kalama with N P R.R. to Sound

Round Trip Tickets—To Astoria $2 50 Seaside $5 Ilwaco $3 75 F A SEELY Agent Portland

I B SCOTT Pres. Telephone No [illegible]

## FOR TILLAMOOK.

STR A B FIELD CAPT GARRIESON WILL make regular trips from Astoria (weather permitting) until further notice [illegible] Freight [illegible] O R & N Co will connect at Astoria Rate from Portland and Astoria to Hobsonville [illegible] Passage from Astoria $5 Address

BADOLLET & CO Astoria

## Steamer Manzanillo

Leaves Morrison street wharf every alternate morning at 6 o clock, Sundays excepted. On Mondays and Fridays for SKAMOKAWA and on Wednesdays for CLATSKANIE and wayside landings, returning Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays

**PEOPLE'S FREIGHTING CO.,**
C BUREAU President.
A S FOSTER Secy and Treasr

## Vancouver Transportation Co. s

STRS. LURLINE or VANCOUVER

Capt Jas. T Gray leave Portland at 3 P M and Vancouver at 8 A. M. daily Sundays excepted. For freight or passage apply on board at foot of Alder street.

TOWING between 10 A. M and 2 P M.

## Portland and Lacamas Route.

On and after April 15 the STEAMER TRAVELER will leave Morrison street daily except Sundays for La Camas at 2 P M. Leave La Camas for Portland at 7 A M., calling at Vancouver either way [illegible] and all intermediate landings For freight or [illegible] apply at dock [illegible] W S BUCHANAN [illegible]

## For Cowlitz River.

Steamer JOS KELLOGG from foot of Taylor street, Tuesday Thursday and Saturday at 7 A M, via. Willamette Slough [illegible] Columbia City, Kalama, Carrolls Point [illegible] Lake [illegible] Monticell Freeport and way [illegible] Freeport Monday Wednesday and Friday [illegible]

*INSURANCE*

## Union Insurance Company

OF SAN FRANCISCO

**FIRE AND MARINE.**

**Capital - - - $750 000.**

BRANCH OFFICE FOR OREGON
North side Stark bet. Front & First Portland
JAMES S REED Agent

PHENIX INSURANCE CO
BROOKLYN N Y

QUEEN INSURANCE CO
OF LIVERPOOL AND LONDON

NEW YORK LIFE INS CO
Cash Assets $59,000 000

AMERICAN SURETY CO

American Steam Boiler Insurance Company,
Lloyd Plate Glass Insurance Company

F. V. ANDREWS & CO Agents, 25 Pine st.

## THE OREGON
## [illegible]

**OF PORTLAND OR.**

| | |
|---|---|
| Cash Capitol | $420 100 00 |
| Cash Assets | 880 000 00 |

AGENCY

**London Assurance Corporation of London Eng**

Established A D 1720

PRINCIPAL OFFICE—31 STARK ST

## THE THAMES & MERSEY MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF LIVERPOOL.

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| Capital | £2 000 000 |
| Reserve fund, (in addition) | £3?5 000 |
| Deposit in Oregon | $?? 000 |

☞ Agency in Portland at No. 6 First street

PHILIP C SCHUYLER, Agent.

*MARKETS*

## O'SHEA BROS.,

**Wholesale Butchers & Packers**

**And Retail Dealers in all kinds of Meats.**
Special attention given to supplying ships.
Stalls 22, 23 and 24 Central Market, Portland

## A. H. JOHNSON,

CENTRAL MARKET

**Wholesale Butcher and Packer.**

Special attention paid to supplying ships
Highest cash price paid for all kinds of fat stock

PACIFIC MARKET

M. M. SPAULDING [illegible]

SPAULDING & P[illegible]WORTH
BUTCHERS AND PACKERS, DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF MEATS

Corner Third and A streets

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## DR. [illegible]

[illegible] Market Street [illegible]

[illegible]

Special attention to [illegible] and SEXUAL DISEASES.

Spermatorrhoea and Impotency

[illegible]

SYPHILIS [illegible] Gonorrhea, GLEET, [illegible]

[illegible]

**Cures Guaranteed in all Cases undertaken.**

[illegible] Charges reasonable [illegible]

## PRIVATE COUNSELOR

of 200 pages, sent to any address [illegible] Office hours from 9 A. M. to 8 P M. [illegible]

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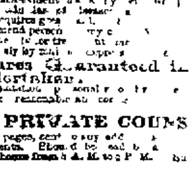
## GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY



the infallible cure for **NERVOUS DEBILITY LOST MANHOOD Prostatorrhea, Seminal Weakness, Spermatorrhea**, and all the evil effects of youthful follies and excesses.

**DR. MINTIE**, who is a regular physician graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, will agree to forfeit **Five Hundred Dollars** for a case of this kind the **VITAL RESTORATIVE** (under his special advice and treatment) will not cure. Price, $1.50 a bottle four times the quantity, $5.00. Sent to any address, confidentially.

**A. E. MINTIE, M. D.,** 11 Kearney st., S. F.

Send for pamphlet and list of questions.

**SAMPLE BOTTLE FREE**

Will be sent to any one applying by letter, stating symptoms, sex and age. Strict secrecy in regard to all business transactions.

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*RAILWAYS AND STEAMBOATS.*

## GREAT OVERLAND ROUTE.

## Northern Pacific Railroad!

**Shortest Line to Chicago & the East.**

**The Shortest Line to Council Bluffs, St. Joseph, Atchison, Leavenworth, Kansas City, Burlington, Quincy, St. Louis, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, New Orleans, and all points south and southeast,**

VIA

**ST. PAUL and MINNEAPOLIS,**

## THE NORTHERN PACIFIC R.R.

Is the ONLY Line Running
Passenger Trains
Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars,
Palace Dining Cars (meals 75c),
Luxuriant Day Coaches,
Emigrant Sleepers (free of charge),
*From Washington and Oregon Points*

**To The East**

**VIA ST PAUL AND MINNEAPOLIS,**

SEE THAT YOUR TICKETS READ

**Via the Northern Pacific R. R. and avoid change of cars.**

Leave Portland at 3 P M. daily arrive at Minneapolis or St. Paul at noon, fourth day

PACIFIC DIVISION

Train leaves Front and G daily at 11:45 A. M., arrive New Tacoma 6:30 P M., connecting with Co's boats for all points on Puget Sound.

CHAS. S FEE Gen'l Pass. Agent, St. Paul.
A D CHARLTON Gen'l West'n Pass. Agent,
No 2 Washington st., Portland

## New Route!

## CORVALLIS, YAQUINA, SAN FRANCISCO

[illegible]

**After Sept. 14th, 1885, Trains**

[illegible] Tuesday Thursday Saturday 10 A.M.
[illegible] Yaquina Monday Wednesday Friday at 8 A.M.

[illegible] prepared to transport all [illegible] offering at the lowest rates [illegible]

**RATES:**

## Corvallis to San Francisco,

BY TRAIN AND THE

**A1 SS. YAQUINA:**

**Cabin $11 Steerage $7**

**Grain, $1 50 per ton.**

[illegible] separate advertisement.)

Accommodations unsurpassed.

[illegible] passengers, 80 steerage [illegible]

[illegible] after connect with trains [illegible]

[illegible] will be added as required.

[illegible] HATCH Pacific Dock, Portland

[illegible] G F & P Agt. Corvallis.

## Oregon R'y & Navigation Co.

Train for the East leaves Ash street dock daily at 3 00 P M Arrives from the East at 10 30 A. M.

**Pullman Sleeping Cars**

Portland to St. Paul Council Bluffs and Dayton

**PORTLAND AND SAN FRANCISCO.**

[illegible] at 1) A.M. as follows

[illegible] State, Tuesday Sept. 1
Oregon Saturday Sept. 5
Columbia, Wed'y Sept. 9
State Sunday Sept. 13
Oregon Thursday Sept. 17
Columbia, Monday Sept. 21
State Friday Sept. 25
Oregon Tuesday Sept. 29
Columbia, Saturday, Oct. 3

[illegible] morning of sailing except [illegible] not after 9 A. M. [illegible] the right to change steamer [illegible]

## To Astoria.

[illegible] DOCK, PORTLAND DAILY except Sunday

[illegible] West—[illegible] A M Monday Wednesday and Friday. [illegible] Astoria—Tuesday Thursday and Saturday. [illegible] at 6 A M. Tuesday Thursdays and Saturdays [illegible] Astoria—Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays,

**MIDDLE COLUMBIA RIVER.**

LEAVE PORTLAND 7 A. M. DAILY except Sunday)

**WILLAMETTE RIVER**

[illegible] A M Mondays, Wednesday Friday [illegible] Landing and way points, returning [illegible] days and Saturdays.

N P Train to connect with Puget Sound line or Victoria, etc every day at 11 45 A. M.

## OVERLAND TO CALIFORNIA

VIA

**Oregon & California R. R.**

And Connections.

TIME, TWO AND A HALF DAYS.

Fare to San Francisco $32; to Sacramento $[illegible]

Close connections made at Ashland with stages the California and Oregon Stage Company.

(DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAYS.)

East Side Division.

**BETWEEN PORTLAND AND ASHLAND**

Mail Train.

| LEAVE. | | ARRIVE. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Portland | 7.30 A. M. | Ashland | 4 15 A. M. |
| Ashland | [illegible] P M. | Portland | 4:?? P M. |

Albany Express Train.

| LEAVE. | | ARRIVE. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Portland. | [illegible] P M. | Lebanon | [illegible] P M. |
| Lebanon | 4 45 A. M | Portland | 10:05 A. M. |

[illegible] Palace Sleeping Cars daily between Portland and Ashland

The O & C. R. R. Ferry makes connection with all the regular trains on the East Side Div. from foot of F St.

West Side Division.

**BETWEEN PORTLAND AND CORVALLIS**

Mail Train.

| LEAVE. | | ARRIVE. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Portland | 8 00 A. M. | Corvallis. | 4:30 P M. |
| Corvallis | 8.30 A. M | Portland. | 3:?? P. M. |

Express Train.

| LEAVE. | | ARRIVE. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Portland | 5 00 P M. | McMinnville | 8 00 P. M. |
| McMinnville | 5 45 A. M. | Portland | 8:?? A. M. |

Local tickets for sale and baggage checked at company's up town office cor Stark and Second streets. Tickets for principal points in California can only be procured and baggage checked at company's office,

Corner F and Front Sts Portland, Or.

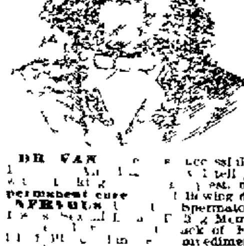
Freight will not be received for shipment after five o'clock P M on either the East or West Side Divisions

R. KOEHLER, Manager
E. P ROGERS, G. F & Pass. Agent.

## DR. VAN MONCISCAR

[illegible]

[illegible] St. Portland, Or.



[illegible] regular graduate in medicine has [illegible] engaged in the special treatment of all venereal Sexual and Chronic diseases [illegible] other Physician [illegible] West as city papers show and old residents know. $1000 reward for any case which he fails to cure, coming under his treatment, by following his directions.

DR VAN [illegible] Lung and Throat [illegible] tell you your trouble [illegible] and warrant a permanent cure [illegible] following diseases.

**NERVOUS** [illegible] Spermatorrhoea Seminal [illegible] Memory Weak Eyes, [illegible] lack of Energy Impoverished [illegible] impediment to Marriage; [illegible] Diseases, Syphilis, Eruptions, Hair falling, [illegible] Swellings, Sore Throat, [illegible] Kidney and Bladder Troubles, [illegible] Urine Incontinence Gonorrhea, [illegible] searching treatment,

**NERVOUS** [illegible] with or without dreams, [illegible] cured promptly without hindrance [illegible]

**BOTH SEXES** [illegible] confidentially. If in trouble [illegible] are dangerous.

**INFLAMMATION** of the Ear Ulceration or Catarrh [illegible] or External, Deafness or Paralysis, [illegible] Roaring Noises Thickened Drum, etc

**ALL SURGICAL CASES** such as Clubbed or [illegible] Contracted Cords Weak Joints [illegible] Deformed Limbs Hip Joint Disease with [illegible] and Shortening Limbs, Diseases and Curvature of the Spine Old Ulcers Diseases of the [illegible] Deformities of the face and Diseases of the Eyes every [illegible] may require artificial aid, [illegible] Diseases and all Chronic Diseases, such as Consumption Asthma, Rheumatism Neuralgia, Diseases of the Heart Lungs, Liver Stomach, Spleen Bowels Skin and Urinary Organs and all Diseases peculiar to Females. All cases of Catarrh are positively cured by a new and infallible principle. Impediments of Speech as Stammering and Stuttering perfectly removed. Piles and Fistula radically and permanently cured without the knife.

**HERNIA AND RUPTURE** perfectly restored without an operation, requiring no truss after treatment. Old Fever Sores, Ulcers, and Varicose Veins invariably healed and cured.

**CANCERS** and Tumors permanently removed without the knife, caustic, or the loss of a single drop of blood.

**Terms for Treatment are Strictly Cash.**

Office hours 8 to 4.

# THE BOARD OF TRADE

## Annual Meeting Last Night—Address by President Macleay

### THE OLD OFFICERS REELECTED

Report of the Secretary—Gen T. R. Tannatt to Examine and Report on a Road to the Pine Creek Mines

The annual, which was also the regular monthly meeting of the board of trade was held last evening at its rooms, President Donald Macleay presiding.

The minutes of preceding regular meeting and the special meeting of August [illegible] were read and approved.

The secretary read a communication from Col Fred D Grant, acknowledging receipt of complimentary resolutions forwarded by the board; one from the American Bankers' association, giving date of annual meeting; one from the North Yakima board of trade giving copy of survey recently made for a road into the Big Bend country and asking some financial aid in opening the road; and one from the Baker & Union tollroad company, giving an outline of its proposed road from Sparta to the Pine creek mines through Lime canyon.

Mr Dodd then offered letters from W T. Wright and McCord & Bashee and others giving information regarding the Pine creek mines and suggesting various means by which Portland could trade with the mines. The first writer stated that $2000 had been raised in Baker City for a road into the mines. Portland is asked to send a man into the section to report upon the possibilities of the mines and their reference to Portland trade. Other writers outlined schemes for building roads from Union and North Powder.

Gen T R Tannatt proffered his services as expert and examining engineer to visit the mines in the interest of the board of trade and report upon the three proposed routes without other charge than expenses.

Mr Dodd moved acceptance of the proposition and the motion prevailed.

The Big Bend road scheme was discussed and referred to a committee consisting of Messrs Dodd, Kapus and Dekum for examination, the committee to report at the next monthly meeting.

Hon R. Williams was elected a member of the board.

The dredger committee reported it had raised $2700 for the purpose. The steamship Walla Walla was employed eight days at $[illegible] per day, at St. Helens bar, to good advantage. The entire cost of sinking the bars will be about $8000, and there remains to be raised $[illegible] by the board. This sum will probably be subscribed in time to finish the work.

President Donald Macleay then read the following

ANNUAL ADDRESS.

*Gentlemen of the board of Trade:* In accordance with established custom, I have the honor of presenting a summary of the year's trade and commerce. The business strain and depression under which we had been laboring, continued through the greater portion of the year, but the burden is now sensibly lighter and there is a marked improvement in all lines. Collections are easier, there have been fewer failures among retailers, and not a single wholesale house in the city has met with any commercial disaster. The money market is easier, due in part to the enactment by the late legislature of an amendment to the mortgage tax law, whereby the borrower may contract to pay the taxes if the rate of interest agreed on is not in excess of 8 per cent. I am, however, of the opinion that further legislation in this direction is urgently needed. I believe that a repeal of our usury law, with the necessary consequence of free trade in money, would attract foreign capital and stimulate the establishment of industrial enterprises within our borders. I am thus led to consider the subject of manufactures in general, and more especially those better adapted to our local conditions. Since I last addressed you great progress has been made in butter and cheese production. I cannot too strongly urge upon our dairymen the importance of continuing to improve the quality of their butter, and to increase the quantity produced. I believe that during the coming year enough cheese of first-rate quality will be made in Oregon to fully supply the home demand. A paper mill has been established near the city, which is turning out a large quantity of newspaper stock, and is also supplying our jobbers with straw paper of the various grades.

I must again insist that greater attention should be paid to the raising of hogs of improved breeds which should be packed here. The state of Oregon is now spending year by year immense sums of money for hog products which could be saved if there were a first-class packing house established here. This, however, cannot be done to advantage until our farmers are prepared to furnish suitable hogs, properly fattened and in a condition to compete with those supplied to eastern packers. I believe the time is ripe for starting a beef packing and curing house in Portland or its vicinity. No finer cattle can be found than those which are near at hand, as has been well demonstrated by recent trial shipments to Chicago, where our cattle compared favorably in quality and selling price with those from all other sections. Reduction works, capable of handling ores of all grades are also urgently needed. There is a vast extent of mineral bearing country tributary to Portland, in which new mining districts are constantly being developed. It behooves us to avail ourselves without delay of the present opportunity for securing their trade. There are few branches of manufactures that carry with them so many collateral advantages as that of the reduction of ores, leading as it inevitably does to the formation of so many auxiliary industries. Capital is now available and men of means are prepared to begin operations in this direction as soon as the development of new mining districts produces enough ore in sight to justify the outlay. It is hoped that by next spring the Colville and Coeur d'Alene districts will have increased their output to a sufficient extent. We are utterly precluded from handling the very available ores of the Wood river district, by the high freight rates prevailing on the Union Pacific railway, whose natural policy is to encourage the long haul to the reduction works at Omaha.

In this connection I must repeat my recommendation of last year, that we should strain every nerve to secure the establishment of a government assay office in this city.

I am pleased to say that the wagon road to the Coeur d'Alene mines, to which I invited your attention last year, has now been completed. It was built mainly by the subscriptions of Portland merchants, and has had a prompt and beneficial effect in increasing our trade with that district.

As our business becomes more extended and our wholesale establishments extend over a greater area, the need of a custom house in a suitable location close to the river becomes more and more keenly felt. The present quarters, in the same building with the United States courts and the postoffice, are cramped and inadequate, and the location is out of the way and inconvenient for the use of importers.

The board is to be congratulated upon its success in securing the passage of the law creating the state board of immigration. We began this work unaided and for four months bore the entire expense of an immigration bureau, which we turned over to the state in full working order.

We also received and entertained the gentlemen and ladies comprising the Iowa and Colorado Press associations, bodies of intelligent and observant journalists, whose publications, based upon personal observation and untinged by local prejudice, are scattering broadcast much valuable information concerning our resources and the advantages Oregon can offer to the intending immigrant.

The state of Oregon was well represented at the New Orleans exposition and although distance prevented our making as large a display of our products as some of the states nearer hand, we have every reason to feel proud of the results achieved.

During the entire continuance of the exposition we had upon the grounds a commissioner and assistant, who distributed printed matter and answered the many questions relative to Oregon, with which they were daily plied by enquiring throngs. We had a fine assortment of natural and agricultural products and a fair display of our manufactures. Forty two varieties of wheat and thirty-eight varieties of the grasses were exhibited, surpassing in this respect both in quality and number of varieties every other state and territory in the Union. Several first-class premiums were awarded for our wheat. The display of minerals was fair but by no means of sufficient magnitude or variety to fully demonstrate our immense resources of this nature. Our fisheries were well represented, both by their canned product and by specimens of salmon preserved in alcohol. Five tons of flour from as many different mills were entered. Our commissioner guaranteed it to one of the largest bakers in New Orleans as being superior to all other flour exhibited, and it was agreed between them, that if his representations should prove true, the baker would pay $5.00 per barrel, as against $4 50 for other kinds. At the close of the exhibition the flour was delivered, the same purchaser taking all that was [illegible] baked in the government building, including that made from the famous Minnesota hard wheat, and some from Nebraska, Iowa, Kansas and Colorado. A thorough practical test of actual bread baking for the market was made and the $5 00 per barrel paid over. This test not only demonstrated the practical superiority of Oregon flour for general purposes but also showed that the five mills whose product was tested (including old and new process) turned out a product of uniform excellence. A number of varieties of timber were exhibited, which attracted much attention, from the beauty of the furniture woods and the immense size of the coarser and softer specimens. There was a good display of our woolen manufactures, the blankets especially eliciting many expressions of commendation. On December 14, 1884, there were placed on exhibition in Horticultural hall 2000 plates of apples from various parts of the Union. Of these Oregon exhibited [illegible] plates of 5 apples each. As the fruit decayed it was removed by attendants and none was replaced. The judges removed one apple from each plate. On May 29, 1885, there were remaining of the Oregon exhibit 20 plates, containing an average of 2 apples each, which amounted to over one third of all that were remaining out of the 2000 plates originally placed on exhibition. A more triumphant proof of the excellent keeping qualities of our fruit could scarcely have been devised. The exhibit of our public school work attracted a great deal of attention, and there is little doubt that in the near future our state will reap substantial benefits as the result of our work at the exposition.

During the year much progress has been made in building up a trade which, I am confident, will be of great and lasting benefit to our state. I refer to the shipment of fresh fruits by rail to eastern points. Our farmers can by careful packing do much to foster this trade, and they should seek to ascertain what varieties of the various fruits will best stand transportation, and govern themselves accordingly. It would also be well for the farmers of southern Oregon to pay more attention to the raising of peaches and other fruits for the Portland market. No country is better adapted to this purpose and there is no reason why southern Oregon should not furnish all the fruit that we can use. The farmers must, however, bear in mind that none but the choicest grades will find a market, and it is time and labor thrown away to ship inferior fruit.

The growth of the city of Portland has continued during the year. Many handsome business blocks and private residences have been erected, and the hills to the west and south of the city are rapidly becoming dotted over with the houses of our citizens. The magnificent High school building just completed, will challenge comparison with similar structures in any part of the Union, and from its commanding position and harmonious architecture forms a monument to the cause of education, of which we have reason ever to be proud.

I regard the proposed Nicaragua canal as an object of the greatest solicitude. If built it would greatly increase the value of our wheat crop and the other bulky products of the Northwest. The route selected is entirely practicable, the saving in distance from Portland to New York or Liverpool would be over 8000 miles and freight, insurance and interest charges would be correspondingly diminished.

It is estimated that the annual saving to the Pacific coast consequent upon the building of the canal will be a very heavy percentage.

Through the courtesy of Major W. A. Jones, United States engineer, the members of this board were afforded an opportunity of visiting the important government works under his charge at the Cascades of the Columbia river. We were profoundly impressed with the immensity of the work, and were pleased to note the progress that had been made. I deem it of the utmost importance to Oregon that the canal and locks at this point should be speedily pushed to completion. The valuable inland navigation of the Columbia river and its tributaries is imperatively needed, and the vexatious delays that have taken place are alike detrimental to the interests of our people and productive of the increased expense to the government that always attends intermittent labors of the kind.

We are greatly indebted to Capt. Charles F. Powell, United States engineer in charge of the lower Columbia and Willamette rivers for the energy and skill he has displayed in improving the channels with the very meager means at his disposal. By the careful husbanding of resources, he has been enabled to afford us facilities far in advance of previous years, and it behooves us to use all means of securing sufficient appropriations to enable him to carry on the work with which time and experience have rendered him so familiar.

In April last the board instructed me to appoint a committee to consider the advisability of holding a convention in Portland, of representatives from commercial bodies and municipalities throughout the entire country drained by the Columbia river and its tributaries. The convention, which will be held early during the present autumn, will consider the best means of awakening the national government to a sense of the great importance of a vigorous prosecution of the work of improving the lakes and river highways of that vast region and it is to be hoped that a free discussion of the subject may be productive of much good.

At the reception given by the board to Senator John Sherman, of Ohio and Mr Charles Francis Adams, Jr, president Union Pacific railroad company we had the pleasure of listening to thoughtful and well considered addresses from two gentlemen alike eminent in their respective spheres. Mr Adams reviewed the railroad situation, clearly, forcibly and intelligently, while Senator Sherman spoke of the importance to our interests of the Nicaragua canal, and urged upon our attention the absolute necessity for the building up of factories in our midst. At the reception given to our townsman, Senator J N Dolph, of Oregon, that gentleman covered substantially the same ground as Senator Sherman did, in addition to which he enlarged upon various local topics, in which his services have been of so great a value to us. Among other things he spoke of a salmon hatchery, which we have been asking the government to establish for some time past. Mr Dolph has been bending his energies in this direction and I feel confident that our joint efforts will soon prove successful. A reference to our statistical tables will show that trade during the year was in a more satisfactory condition than it was generally believed. The gross tonnage of the Oregon & California railroad decreased not quite [illegible] per cent. This fact is gratifying in view of the greatly decreased quantity of flour handled. The decrease in flour was exactly double the entire decrease in tonnage, thus showing that in all other articles the gross tonnage of the road has increased 2 per cent.

Deep sea tonnage outward bound increased 23 411 tons, owing to the greater bulk of our exports, the inward bound increasing 19,080 tons. Our total domestic exports increased $485,155. Our total foreign exports decreased $781,793. Net decrease foreign and domestic exports, $[illegible],388. Exports of flour decreased [illegible] barrels, decrease in value $1,018,817, owing to low markets both at home and abroad. Our net gain in other articles of export was therefore $952,179, made up in part as follows: Wheat, increase 1,080,[illegible] centals, increase in value $1[illegible],[illegible]25; salmon, increase 111,[illegible] cases, increase in value $[illegible]; wool, increase 1,761,733 pounds, increase in value $40,405; hops, increase 4,536,215 pounds, increase in value $[illegible],786. The salmon trade is steadily changing its channel. In the season of 1883-4 there were shipped foreign 231,000 cases, shipped domestic, 267,084 cases. In the season of 1884-5 there were shipped foreign [illegible] cases, shipped domestic, [illegible] cases. This change from foreign to domestic shipments has been increasing for the past four seasons. The wheat crop this year is the largest ever known in the northwest. The Willamette valley will produce about the same as last year, say an exportable surplus of 150,000 tons. In eastern Oregon and Washington tributary to Portland there has been an enormous increase of acreage, and it is confidently expected that the exportable surplus of this section will be fully 3[illegible],000 tons.

The tonnage supply and freight market for the year ending July 31, 1885 may be thus reviewed. At the beginning of August, 1884, the supply was comparatively light and the season opened with freights firm at 50s to 52s 6d, but owing to the decline in the English market rates weakened a month later, and towards the middle of September iron touched 46s 3d, U K. Before the end of that month, however, the English market improved, and early in October 52s 6d was paid. In November and December tonnage was more plentiful and shippers were supplied at 43s 9d to 47s 6d, but a sudden advance took place towards the end of December, and by the end of January, 1885, the highest rate of the season was paid, viz 55s, U K. February rates, 46s to 4[illegible]s 6d. March rates, 42s 6d to 45s [illegible]. April rates, 42s 6d to 43s 9d. May and June rates, 47s 6d to [illegible]s 9d. July rates, 45s to 43s 9d.

A fair amount of business has been done to arrive at 45s to 47s 6d. The tonnage supply in sight for the next four months is comparatively light, but if rates of freight keep low on the west coast of South America and in the Australian colonies, we can continue drawing our supplies from there.

Our wool clip has increased nearly 30 per cent., as compared with last year. A much larger quantity was shipped and at least 2,000,000 pounds have been taken for manufacturing within the state. In eastern Oregon the breeds are gradually improving, owing to careful and liberal infusion of new blood of choice strains. This year's clip was in good condition and of fair quality, but owing to the severe winter it was somewhat "tender," and the staple was not quite as strong as usual. In the Willamette and Umpqua valleys, with a better climate than eastern Oregon, the condition of the sheep continues to deteriorate, and the wool is shipped in a dirty and unmerchantable condition that is an injury and a disgrace to the grower.

The salmon pack has been reduced to the extent of about 125,000 cases during the season just ended, which it is hoped will tend to raise the price of the product, which has been sold at little or no profit for some seasons past. The reduction in the price of raw fish to fifty cents, as against sixty cents last year and ninety cents the year before, will also assist in making the business of the current year more profitable. The failure of the river and harbor bill has again thrown us upon our own resources in the matter of the improvement of the river channels from Portland to the sea. At our regular meeting of August 8, 1885, a letter was received from Mr Prescott, manager of the O R & N Co, in which he stated that it had been estimated that the bars in the Columbia river which required attention could be sluiced out for the sum of $8000. He offered on behalf of his company to contribute $4000 of this sum, if our citizens would raise the balance. A committee was appointed for this purpose, and the sluicing was done by the propeller Walla Walla, for particulars of which I refer you to the secretary's report. It is singularly unfortunate that the government should cast the burden of caring for the channel of the great Columbia river upon the small city of Portland. Senator Dolph, in his address at the national board of trade last winter set forth clearly and emphatically the fact that the work was a national one, that the river was a great public highway, serving the purposes of a multitude of people and bearing upon its bosom the productions of a vast territory. It is to be hoped that the next congress may view the matter in its true light, and that adequate provision for both the bar at the entrance and the rivers proper may be made.

Our well known fellow citizen and member of the board, C Caesar, Esq, has been honored by being appointed consul of the German empire in our city. This appointment, by one of the greatest commercial nations of the world, reflects credit upon Portland, and is an evidence that the value of our trade is becoming thoroughly appreciated abroad.

I have been honored by an invitation to become a member of the general council of the American exposition, which is to be held in London, England, in 1886. The many distinguished names which compose the council render the compliment to the board one to be appreciated, and I have therefore accepted the appointment so gracefully tendered.

In conclusion, I must thank the officers and committeemen of the board for their untiring industry and the ability with which they have seconded all efforts for the advancement of the Northwest. DONALD MACLEAY, Pres

PORTLAND, Or, Sept. 14, 1885

SECRETARY'S REPORT

Secretary F. K. Arnold read the following annual report:

To the President of the Board of Trade of Portland, Oregon—*Sir:* I take pleasure in submitting my usual report of the workings of the board during the past twelve months and of matters connected with the business interests of Oregon.

We have maintained our membership at about the same number that were enrolled at the date of our last annual meeting.

(Here follows a summary of twelve regular and nine special meetings which were held during the year and which were fully reported at the time.)

BOARD OF IMMIGRATION

In my report of last year I called your attention to the great necessity which existed for the formation of a board of immigration, to direct toward Oregon the tide which is so constantly flowing westward from the old states of the Union and from European countries. Acting upon this the board in November last appointed a committee on immigration, authorized it to employ a secretary, and appropriated $175 per month for four months to its use. A snow storm prevailed during several weeks in the early winter, which by obstructing the mails prevented the committee from doing much work, but by February 1 it was actively engaged and accomplished some valuable results during its existence. Suitable rooms were fitted up and supplied with all kinds of printed matter relative to the resources of the state. The secretary from time to time prepared additional matter, which was printed and distributed. The rooms were also converted into a repository of samples and specimens of the various natural productions of our state, in order that the new arrivals might see how far the reality surpassed the descriptions on which they had based their movements. The secretary was in attendance to welcome the immigrant, to answer his questions, to put him into communication with land owners, and to further his interests by all legitimate means. The Oregon & California railroad company very generously made arrangements to furnish special tickets for immigrants at greatly reduced rates, thus materially forwarding the work in hand.

The work of distributing printed matter by mail was thoroughly systematized. Railroad and steamboat agencies in the United States and Europe were pressed into the service and each new-comer was furnished with matter to send to his friends. A reading room for immigrants was fitted up, in which were filed newspapers from all parts of the state. The committee continued at work until April 1, 1885, on which date all the material collected was turned over to the state board of immigration and the committee was disbanded. The following is a summary of its labors:

| | |
|---|---|
| Personal applications at rooms | [illegible] |
| Persons represented | [illegible] |
| Applications for improved farms | [illegible] |
| Applications for timber lands | [illegible] |
| Applications for work | [illegible] |
| Applicants provided with work | [illegible] |
| Applications for help | 11 |
| Round trip tickets | 1 |
| Locators | [illegible] |
| Cases of purchase of land | [illegible] |
| Amount involved | [illegible] |
| Amount brought into the state as ascertained directly or indirectly | [illegible] |
| Number of farms rented | [illegible] |
| Farms on record at rooms | [illegible] |
| Unimproved tracts | [illegible] |
| Farms to rent | [illegible] |
| Average per acre asked for improved farms (from 10 to 35 miles out) | $20 00 |
| Highest price asked | [illegible] |
| Lowest | [illegible] |
| Average age of visitors | [illegible] |
| Married | [illegible] per cent |
| Farmers | [illegible] |
| American born | 60 |
| From western states | [illegible] |
| Letters of inquiry (direct) | [illegible] |
| (indirect) | [illegible] |
| answered in writing | [illegible] |
| print | 1,387 |
| Pieces of printed matter mailed to Europe | [illegible] |
| [illegible] Cos | 25,000 |
| Sent to New Orleans Exposition | 10,400 |
| Received from counties | 2,000 |

The State Board of Immigration, formed by virtue of the provisions of the act of 1885, with an appropriation of $5000 per annum, has extended the work, and the state is reaping a rich harvest from its labors. Its work between April 1 and September 1 may be summarized as follows:

| Visiting immigrants— | |
|---|---|
| April | [illegible] |
| May | [illegible] |
| June | 302 |
| July | 671 |
| August | 464 |
| Total | [illegible] |
| Persons represented | [illegible] |

Upwards of 1200 certificates for reduced rate tickets to points in western and southern Oregon have been issued. The number of round trip to locators tickets was about 1 to thirty. Of visitors there were 80 per cent. farmers. The majority had means to purchase a farm and stock it for a beginning. They came to acquire land and to escape the rigors of an Eastern climate. Their average capital was about $1[illegible].

| | |
|---|---|
| Average age | [illegible] |
| Married men | 90 per cent |
| Able to read and write | 98 per cent |
| From northwestern states | 60 per cent |
| Farms on the record book, average | 600 |
| Farms to rent, average | 30 |
| Letters of inquiry, aggregate | 2,[illegible]00 |
| Sent out pamphlets | 11,[illegible]00 |
| Sent out leaflets | 36,000 |
| Sent out county books, etc | 8,000 |
| Sent out maps | 1,000 |

County boards working in harmony with the state board have been organized in Linn, Lane, Benton, Union, Josephine, Jackson, Klamath, Washington and Clackamas counties. The board now has in the East an exhibition car supplied with samples of our productions, which is being exhibited at the principal state and county fairs.

RAILROADS.

The most important event in railroad circles during the year was the completion of the Oregon Short Line, a proprietary road of the Union Pacific system, which was formally opened for business on December 1, 1884. It branches off from the main line of the Union Pacific at Granger, Wyoming, a point 877 miles west of Omaha and 154 miles east of Ogden, running in a northwesterly direction across Idaho to its junction with the Oregon Railway & Navigation company at Huntington, Oregon, forming a continuous standard gauge rail line from Council Bluffs, Iowa, to Portland, 1821 miles in length. The Oregon Short Line is substantially built, has very light grades and is generally free from sharp curves. It has opened to Portland a large extent of country in Oregon and Idaho, the trade of which is of great value to us. The Wood river branch, leading north from Shoshone, Idaho, has given us access to a section of country 690 miles distant and placed us in a position to get and hold its trade. The traffic from Portland to Oregon Short Line points, including the Wood river line, has increased from 100,000 pounds in May to 700,000 pounds in July, and the showing for August will exceed these figures, thus demonstrating how valuable an acquisition this territory has proved to Portland. A large trade in live stock has grown up, many heavy shipments have already been made, and the officials of the road expect to have moved east 40,000 head of live stock before the close of the year.

The Oregon Railway & Navigation company is completing the branch from Colfax to Moscow. It is expected that the road will be opened for traffic in a few days, and it is assured of heavy tonnage from the beginning in moving the enormous wheat crop of the section through which it runs.

The Northern Pacific has extended its Cascade division westwardly from Pasco to North Yakima, a distance of ninety miles, over which regular trains are now running.

The Oregon Pacific railroad has opened its line from Corvallis to Yaquina bay. The road is now running two trains per week, but it is expected that repairs to one of its tunnels will soon be completed, when a portion of the road will be relaid with heavier rails and the service increased.

DREDGING OPERATIONS.

St Helens bar was operated upon by John Gates with the steamer Walla Walla during the last week of August. The same plan which Mr Gates had heretofore used was adopted. The vessel was swung by lines leading to anchors, the adjustment of which consumed much time. Five days work, during which time the propeller was run only forty hours, produced the following result: A channel was sluiced entirely through the bar 1300 feet long, 150 feet wide, with a minimum depth of twenty two feet at the very low stage of water then prevailing. Mr Gates estimates that the spar rigging for holding a steamer in position, for which he has obtained a patent, could be constructed for the sum of $5000. They could be applied to almost any steamer and would be of great value in saving time. Mr Gates feels confident that with such a set of spars, he could have done the entire work on St Helen bar this year in forty-eight hours, including the time spent in moving the ship.

CITY STREETS.

I am pleased to say that the condition of our streets under the care of the city street cleaning department has been uniformly good since its formation. We can now say that they are kept in as good order as those of any other American city, and the reproaches that were formerly leveled at us have lost their force and effect.

The statistical tables which are contained in the report of the assistant secretary have been most carefully compiled by the merchants' exchange and other trustworthy persons and have been collated with the same attention to detail that has marked his other work in behalf of the board. F. K. ARNOLD, Secretary

Portland, Sept 14, 1885.

Mr Dodd moved the adoption of both reports, which was done.

The treasurer's report was read and adopted. It showed receipts from dues of $[illegible], and disbursements of $[illegible]. The present treasury balance is $10 [illegible].

It was ordered that 1000 copies of the reports be printed.

Mr Arnold moved that the vote by which the treasurer's report was adopted, be reconsidered. Motion lost.

Messrs. Sibson, Kapus and Schuyler were appointed auditing committee.

The president introduced Congressman C. S. Voorhees, of Washington territory, who favored the board with some remarks, promising every assistance in securing to Oregon, as well as to Washington, needed appropriations for river and harbor improvements.

Election of officers for the ensuing year being in order a nominating committee was appointed, who reported as follows: For president, Charles H Dodd; for vice presidents, D. P. Thompson and J. Loewenberg; and for secretary and treasurer, F K Arnold.

Mr James Young nominated Mr D Macleay as president, who declined to serve except the old officers be reelected, at the same time begging to be released.

Mr James Laidlaw nominated the present incumbents for reelection.

Mr Dekum nominated Hon H W Corbett for president.

Mr Young moved that the secretary cast the ballot of the board in favor of the reelection of the present officers. Objected to and ruled out of order.

Mr Young moved that the secretary proceed to spread the ballot, carried.

The election by ballot resulted in the choosing of officers to serve the ensuing year as follows:

President—Donald Macleay.
First vice-president—C H Dodd.
Second vice president—P C Schuyler.
Secretary and treasurer—F K. Arnold.

Mr Young moved a vote of thanks to the officers of the board for services the past year, carried.

On motion the board adjourned.

### Shark Catching.

It was the Arabs that [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] an [illegible] interesting [illegible] [illegible] similar to playing a [illegible] [illegible] on a [illegible] [illegible]. A hook of sort iron wire is [illegible] very sharp and baited with a lump of [illegible] of some kind, usually a piece of [illegible] [illegible] over for a [illegible] and the [illegible] which [illegible] small and very slightly [illegible] is wound round for some little distance from the hook with thin sheet lead, both to protect it from the teeth of the fish and to [illegible] [illegible] sinker, and the other end is made fast to a huge calabash which acts as a float. When a shark takes the bait he tows the calabash about but cannot sink it for any length of time, and the fishermen set off after him in their canoe and when they get hold of the line they play their captive until he is totally drowned. The shark that was now on the hook was proving a tartar and before the two boats came near the canoe which was playing him was capsized and the half dozen men who formed her crew thrown into the water. [illegible] was [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] and the lieutenant and both boats dashed away, the crews straining every nerve to save the swimmers from their danger, as [illegible] the water [illegible] swarming with sharks, and in a few minutes the men were picked up and their [illegible] [illegible]. The Englishman, like all [illegible] nation fond of sport, next went after the float, which could be seen being towed hither and thither as the shark tried to free itself from the encumbrance, but the Arabs, when they saw their intention, shouted and gesticulated to prevent them from doing so and a second canoe [illegible] off from the dhow to assist in playing the shark. With some little trouble the line was again secured and after about two hours' hard work, during which Johnny Shark several times nearly upset his captors, he was at length killed and dragged upon the rocks, where the English [illegible] he was such a huge monster had the curiosity to measure him, when he proved the enormous length of thirty-three feet ten inches. This was the largest shark they had ever seen though both [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].—[Gentleman's Magazine.

### How Ladies Should Ride Horseback.

Philadelphia Times.

The horsewoman should sit so that the weight of the body falls exactly in the [illegible] of the saddle without heavily bearing on the stirrup, [illegible] [illegible] to grasp the upright pommel with the right knee and press [illegible] the hunting horn with [illegible] [illegible], not exerting any muscular action for that purpose. For this end the stirrup leather must be neither too long nor too short. The ideal of a fine horsewoman is to be erect without being rigid, square to the front and until quite at home in the saddle looking religiously between her horse's ears. The shoulders must therefore be square but thrown back a little so as to expand the chest and make a hollow waist, such as is observed in waltzing, but always [illegible] [illegible]. On flexibility of the person above the waist all the grace of equestrianism, all the safety depends. Nervousness makes both men and women poke their heads forward—a stupid trick in a man, unpardonable in a woman. A lady should bend like a willow in a storm, always returning to an easy yet nearly upright position. This [illegible] should be acquired while the lady's horse is led first by hand, then with a leading-stick, and finally with a lunging rein, which will give room for cantering in circles. But where the pupil is encumbered with reins, a whip and directions for guiding her horse she may be excused for forgetting all about her seat or her position. The arms down to the elbows should hang loosely near but not fixed to the sides, and the hands, in the absence of reins, may rest in front of the waist.

# THE COURTS.

## The Albina Ferry Transfer Sanctioned by the County Commissioners

### Half a Dozen Criminals Arraigned before Judge Stearns. A Large Amount of Civil Business. Two more Divorces Granted.

The county commissioners yesterday morning began the consideration of the petition of W. H. Foster and A. J. Knott, for recognition as the present owners of the Albina ferry and its license, having acquired such ownership by purchase from the Multnomah railway company, who acquired it by sheriff's sale from M. A. and Nathan Hackett, who held a one-third interest in the original license granted by the county court to Hackett & Finch. Hon George H Williams appeared on behalf of J. B. Montgomery and H. B. Wilson, who have filed a remonstrance to the petition of Foster & Knott. Messrs. Montgomery and Wilson state that they are the respective owners of the landings on either side of the river now used by the Albina ferry, and that the leases of their property, which they gave to Hackett & Finch, have long since expired and that they are now entitled to the immediate possession of said land and that Foster & Knott or any other persons have acquired no right to use or occupy said land or any part thereof for a ferry landing, and that the present use thereof by Foster & Knott is illegal and wrongful, and in violation of the rights of the owners. They further set up that the land on each side of the river is very valuable for the building of wharves and other purposes and that each landing is worth not less than $12,000. They also state that the Hackett & Finch license, which was granted for five years, will expire October 9, when they propose themselves to apply for a license to operate a ferry between their respective pieces of property. Wherefore they remonstrated against an order of the court permitting Knott & Foster to substitute themselves for Hackett & Finch or to file a bond and pray for a license to be granted to them when the two years shall have expired.

Foster & Knott were represented before the commissioners by S. [illegible] Willis. After some argument and a conference among the commissioners Judge Moreland issued an order that Foster & Knott be recognized as assignees of the Albina ferry and permission was given them to file the required bond. This does not, however, settle the question as to who shall have a license after the old Hackett & Finch license shall have expired, or indeed whether that license will expire Oct. 9 or be continued fifteen years, as is claimed by the assignees it must be, under the act of the last legislature increasing the duration of ferry licenses to fifteen years. This question will undoubtedly have to be tried in the state courts.

TAX REMITTED.

The county clerk was ordered to cancel the delinquent tax of the First Scandinavian Baptist church of Portland, it having been shown to the commissioners that the assessment upon which the tax was levied was an error, there having been an indebtedness sufficient to offset the assessment which had not been taken into account.

THE SANDY RIVER BRIDGE.

In regard to the building of the bridge over the Sandy river on the base line road, there seems to be a hitch in the letting of the contract, although it was previously announced that it would be given to Hoffman & Bates. There was a law passed by the last legislature which says that bidders for county bridges shall submit their plans, giving the county the right to reject any or all. Out of the eight bidders Hoffman & Bates were the only ones who put in their own plans, the others bidding upon plans furnished by C. H. Kleeman, the architect who drew them up for the county. But the law says there must be three such bidders, hence the hitch. The commissioners have not yet decided what will be done.

PROBATE.

In the matter of the estate of E. [illegible] [illegible], deceased, the executors were instructed to turn over to the devisee a former partner, R. R. Thompson, an interest in a judgment against W. W. Espey amounting to $[illegible].

STATE CIRCUIT COURT.

Judge Seneca Smith appeared very natural in his accustomed seat in department No. 1 yesterday, looking bronzed and hearty from the effects of his seven weeks of summering by the sea shore. M. M. Southworth and T. J. Mountain, the old officers of the court, were reappointed respectively to the positions of crier and bailiff. There was a large attendance of lawyers at the opening of the court, over fifty being present. The trial docket was called, the cases which were set down being given below. The following business was then transacted:

The case of W. W. Stiever vs. W. W. Oglesby was dismissed, having been settled without litigation.

Judgment on the verdict was given the O. & C. R. R. Co. for its costs in the $10,000 damage suit brought by J. B. Montgomery and lost.

T. W. Gilliam, the assignee of the accounts of Wm Burnell & Co. who sold goods to C. H. Friendly, secured judgment in the sum of $[illegible] interest, costs and disbursements.

The motion to strike out parts of the complaint in the case of J. D. Smith against S. T. Johnson was stricken from the files.

Fleckenstein & Mayer, who sold P. J. O'Brien $[illegible] worth of whisky, etc., more than they were able to collect, this morning took judgment by default for that sum and for costs.

The case of Thomas Huntington against John Onderdonk for $[illegible], appealed from Justice Bybee's court, was disposed of by the plaintiff taking judgment by default and for costs and disbursements.

W. S. Powell, J. B. Riley, O. S. Maxfield, Antoine Lefevre and Frank A. Fletcher, who brought suits against the Willamette Valley railroad company, permitted them to go by default and the company's attorney took a judgment of non-suit.

The motion to set aside the judgment and open up the roll in the case of Thomas Moffett against Morris Dellberg, was allowed on the payment of $10.

Gerdes & Botefuhr vs. George C. Sears—Demurrer to complaint submitted.

A. H. Johnson vs. A. J. Knott, et al.—Motion to make the complaint more definite and certain withdrawn, and the defendant allowed ten days to answer.

The case of C. D. Allen vs. A. Noltner—a suit to recover about $850 for printers' supplies furnished, was dismissed, having been settled.

DECISION TO BE ANNOUNCED.

In department No. 1 this morning Judge Smith will announce a decision in the case of H. H. Gilfry vs. C. R. Holcomb, on the plaintiff's motion to strike out parts of the defendant's answer. The motion was made yesterday and argued and submitted.

CRIMINAL CASES.

Judge Stearns opened department No. 2 in the new court room yesterday morning with criminal business. District Attorney Gearin presented to the court eight indictments from the grand jury against the following named persons, who were disposed of as in each case stated:

Joseph Huber, accused of grand larceny on September 4, by stealing a coat and vest belonging to A. Ross, from the Phoenix hotel, was arraigned and will plead to-day. Burt Mendenhall was appointed by the court to defend the prisoner.

John Sween, accused of knocking Fred Turner down on Front and Oak streets, with the intention of robbing him, on the morning of September 6, was arraigned and given until to-day to plead.

Morris Barbero had to answer to two indictments, one for burglary in the house of W. F. Jacobs on July 19, and the other for larceny of clothing, and $4 50 in coin from Paul Kriske July 18. R. Citron was appointed counsel and the prisoner given until to-day to plead.

Thomas Gilmore, the man who was found in F. Martin's saloon on the morning of September 5 helping himself to clothing and cigars, was arraigned and pleaded not guilty. He will be tried this afternoon. Attorney Condon will appear as his counsel.

Thomas Fox, who is accused of robbing Thomas Jamison of $25, pleaded not guilty of larceny from the person. He will be tried this morning.

J. B. Kilmer, accused of the larceny of a bedroom set, was arraigned, and will plead to-day.

Henry Bacon, the bunco thief charged with the larceny of a gold watch from the person of Charles Pugh, was arraigned and also allowed until to-day to plead.

When the case of D. A. Richards, indicted for forgery was called, his attorneys filed a demurrer to the indictment on the ground it charged more than one crime, which is contrary to the "statutes made and provided." The argument of the demurrer was set for this afternoon.

DIVORCE MATTERS.

Mary O. Ulbert was granted a divorce by Judge Stearns from her husband, Charles H. Ulbert, and also given the right to use her maiden name of Mary O. Havely. They were married in 1874 at Nashville, Tenn. The evidence before the referee showed that the husband had failed to provide for his wife's support since June, 1881.

A divorce was also granted to D. St. John from his wife.

The case of W. Lockhard against D. W. Lockhard, a suit for divorce, was referred to N. D. Simon to take testimony and report findings. The parties were married in Indiana in 1850 and for thirty years lived together. About five years ago the wife deserted her husband—as he alleges, although he came to Oregon while she remained in Indiana—and has never since lived with him.

In the case of Wally Cline vs. Jacob Cline, a motion to make the defendant pay the fees of the referee was argued at considerable length, but no decision was reached.

EQUITY BUSINESS.

A sale of real estate in the case of Alfred Hovenden against Levi Knott was confirmed.

The case of E. Sheydecker against Skevdike Kutzschan will be tried next Saturday.

The case of William Watkinds vs. the city of Portland was taken under advisement.

A decree of foreclosure of a mortgage was granted in the case of Ladd & Tilton vs. James McGrew.

In the case of Kohn & Sikes vs. D. Holton, a demurrer to the complaint was argued and submitted.

Hearing of the demurrer to the complaint in the case of Sukstorf vs. Weber was continued to September 29.

SPECIAL VENIRE OF JURORS.

The special venire of jurors ordered drawn on the 7th inst., was returned by the sheriff yesterday, as follows: Robert King, William [illegible], J. M. Mooney, Sam Stafford, C. M. Clemmons, [illegible] Bogart, F. M. Hanson, [illegible] [illegible], Charles Buckenmeyer, A. P. Stringer, A. W. Miller, John Kelly, W. T. Rigdon, C. F. Willis, Wm Holliman, John Hall, H. H. Kessling, [illegible] Wilterding and Clark Hay. All reported present excepting John Hall, who was excused, being a fireman of East Portland.

CASES SET FOR TRIAL.

In department No. 1, the following cases were set for trial:

Isaac Thompson vs. J. P. Rabilley—September 17.
J. J. Smith vs. S. T. Johnson—Same.
[illegible] Harrington vs. George LaRocque et al.—September 18.
A. Anderson vs. F. O. Hanson—September 2[illegible].
Frank P. [illegible] vs. the Portland Driving Park association—Same.
Sun Lee vs. Quon Wo On—September 23.
Wong Hing Tong vs. Wong Nun Sun—September 24.
Ah Kim vs. J. S. Gage—Same.
Pauline Mannens vs. Edward Crate—September 25.
[illegible] Gage vs. Lee Sung et al.—Same.
[illegible] Lawrence vs. G. Schultze—September 28.
[illegible] vs. [illegible] vs. [illegible], et al—September 30.

POLICE COURT.

Joe Taylor, charged with keeping a disorderly house, was arraigned. J. F. Caples appeared for him, and, after looking over the complaint, asked till Wednesday to plead.

Frank Silva and [illegible] Harlan, charged with being disorderly by fighting, were also represented by Mr Caples, who entered a plea of not guilty and asked that the case be laid over till Wednesday.

Then District Attorney Gearin came to the front and on behalf of the state preferred charges of assault and battery against Silva and Harlan. They pleaded not guilty. The papers were all handed to Mr Caples for examination and [illegible] quite a handful. He stated that he would be engaged to-day and asked to have the whole business continued till Wednesday, to which Mr Gearin consented.

Fiddler Williams was next called to answer to a charge of drunkenness. An unfortunate half-witted fellow, who sometimes saws wood, and is often seen wandering around the streets at night in company with an old fiddle, which he saws upon by way of change, arose in answer to the call and said: "I beg leave to differ with you. My name is Ambrose Willis, not Fiddler." "But how about the drunk?" was inquired. "Oh that is all right, guilty," was the reply. "Then, Ambrose Willis," said the judge, "you will go to jail for ten days," and he went.

Enoch Newsome was fined $5 for getting a swill too early in the evening.

Walter Buchanan, a strong man of about 30 years, was convicted of begging on the streets and was sent to jail for two days.

Sam Bernheim, the old offender, was given forty days in which to be up. Seven of last drunkards were fined $5 each.

The case of assault with a dangerous weapon against Charles Wallace was again continued, the injured man, Frank Wall, being still unable to leave his bed.

COURT NOTES.

O. P. Johanson, a native of Sweden, obtained his naturalization papers yesterday before Judge Smith.

Suit has been commenced in the state circuit court by Philip Morgan against Mr Hoppe[illegible] to secure $1051 of the amount due on a note made in 1881 by the defendant to C. B. Pil[illegible] [illegible] and afterwards assigned to the plaintiff.

After an absence of seven weeks Judge Smith returns to find only thirteen cases in session for trial, which will not suffice to fill out the month. There are over 400 cases on the trial docket and if the attorneys do not become [illegible] [illegible] will them at once Judge Smith proposes to adjourn as soon as those cases which have been set down are tried out.

ALBANY NOTES.

ALBANY, Sept 14.

Mrs C. E. Watts, of Lafayette, is visiting friends in this city.

Mr Thompson's little son, who was so seriously injured last week by being thrown from a horse, is slowly recovering.

The contract for building a new bridge across the Santiam river, at Sweet Home has been let by the county court to the Pacific Bridge company for $1250.

The Albany Amateur Dramatic Company now have in rehearsal the drama, "The Hidden Hand," which will be given at the dedication of the new opera house, about October 1. The entertainment promises to be a very successful one as the cast is made from the best talent in the city.

The new opera house has been completed and now only remains to be seated and the stage fitted. The scenery for the latter arrived last week from Chicago and will be placed in position this week. When this is done Albany can boast of a building which is a credit to the city and second to but one in the state.

A mass meeting of citizens was held in the court house last Saturday evening to consider the proposition made by the managers of the Oregon Pacific railroad. Mr Heyne was present and addressed the meeting. A committee of three, consisting of L. Flinn, John Briggs and C. H. Stewart, was appointed to confer with the company and ascertain definitely within what period the road would be built to this city. The meeting then adjourned subject to call.

AFTER DINNER.

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